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Sleeping Love.

Within a forest, as I strayed
Far down a somber autumn glade,
I found the god of love;
His bow and arrows cast aside,
His lovely arms extended wide,
A depth of leaves above,
Between o'erarching boughs he made
A place for sleep in russet shade.

His lips, more red than any rose,
Were like a flower that overflows
With honey pure and sweet;
And, clustering round that tender mouth,
The golden bees in eager drouth
Plied busy wings and feet;
They knew, as every lover knows,
There's no such honey-bloom that blows.

The Revenge of Rain-in-the-Face.

In that desolate land and lone,
Where the Big Horn and Yellowstone
Roar down their mountain path,
By their fires the Sioux chiefs
Muttered their woes and griefs,
And the menace of their wrath.

"Revenge!" cried Rain-in-the-Face,
"Revenge upon all the race
Of the white chief with yellow hair!"
And the mountains dark and high
From their crags re-echoed the cry
Of his anger and despair.

In the meadow, spreading wide
By woodland and river side
The Indian village stood;
All was silent as a dream,
Save the rushing of the stream
And the blue jay in the wood.

In his war paint and his beads,
Like a bison among the reeds,
In ambush the Sitting Bull
Lay with three thousand braves
Crouched in the clefts and caves,
Savage, unmerciful!

Into the fatal snare
The white chief with yellow hair
And his three hundred men
Dashed headlong, sword in hand;
But of that gallant band
Not one returned again.

The sudden darkness of death
Overwhelmed them, like the breath
And smoke of a furnace fire;
By the river's bank, and between
The rocks of the ravine,
They lay in their bloody attire.

But the foeman fled in the night,
And Rain-in-the-Face, in his flight,
Uplifted high in air
As a ghastly trophy bore
The brave heart, that beat no more,
Of the white chief with yellow hair.

Whose was the right and the wrong?
Sing it, oh, funeral song!
With a voice that is full of tears,
And say that our broken faith
Wrought all this ruin and scathe,
In the Year of a Hundred Years.

—*Henry W. Longfellow.*

TEN MINUTES LATE.

In '52 there wasn't a likelier fellow on the line than George Kirke.

He was the son of a poor man, and his mother was dead. His father was a confirmed invalid of the rheumatic order, and George played the dutiful son to him in a way that would astonish the young men of to-day.

Somehow, nobody knew exactly how, George had managed to pick up a good education, and he had polished it off, so to speak, by a two years' course at a commercial college.

Kirke began on the Stony Hill railroad when he was about twenty-one or two years old. First, he was a brakeman. This railway business is a regular succession, and, generally speaking, a man has to work his way up. It ain't often that he gets right up to the dignity of a conductor at one step, with the chance to pocket ten-cent scrips, and with the privilege of helping all the good-looking and well-dressed ladies out of the cars, and letting the homely ones, with babies and handboxes in their arms, stumble out as best they may.

George did his duty so well that he was soon promoted to fireman, and, after he had learned the workings of the machine, he was made engineer and given an engine.

This engine was one of the newest and best on the line, and was called the Flyaway, and George was mighty proud of her, you may well believe.

I tell you, sir, your true engineer—one as is out and out for the business, and feels his responsibility—takes as much pride in his engine as the jockey does in his favorite racehorse, and would sit up nights, or neglect sweetheart, to keep the brasses and filagrees of his machine so's you could see your face in 'em.

There was another man wanted George's chance. There's generally more than one after every paying job.

Jack Halliday had been waiting for some time to be engineer of the Flyaway, and when he lost it he was mad enough to pull hair. He was a brakesman, likewise, and had been on the road full two years longer than Kirke, and it would seem that the chance really belonged to him, yet he was a quarrelsome, disagreeable fellow, with independence enough to have set an emperor up in business and still have had some left.

When Jack realized that George had got the inside track of him, his anger was at white heat. He cursed Kirke, and cursed the company and old Whately, the superintendent, and things generally, until it seemed a pity that there was not something else to curse, he was in such fine cursing order.

There was more than one thing which made John Halliday down on George Kirke. George had been his rival in many respects, and particularly where the fairer creation was concerned. George was a great favorite with the girls, for he was handsome, and generous, and good-natured, and Jack was sarcastic, and always on the contrary side, and the girls avoided him, as they always should such a man.

We always expected that ill would come to George, from Jack's bad blood against him, and we warned him more than once, but he always laughed, and reminded us of the old saw that "barking dogs seldom bite," which is true in the main.

And, as the time went on, until two, three, four months had passed since Kirke's promotion, and nothing occurred, we forgot all about our apprehensions of evil, and if we thought of the matter at all, we thought we had wronged Halliday by our suspicions.

It was a dark night in November, with considerable fog in the air, and strong appearances of rain.

I was at Golosha, the northern terminus of our road, looking after some repairs on a defective boiler, and I was going down to New York on the 7:50 train—Kirke's train.

About seven there came a telegram from old Whately, whose summer residence was nearly midway between Golosha and New York, and the old heathen had not yet forsaken it for the city. The telegraph operator came into the engine house where Kirke was at work—for he was always at work—and read it to him. Kirke made a note of it in his pocket-book.

Pay train on the line. Will meet you just west of Leeds at 10:15. Shunt on to the siding at Deering's Cut, and wait.

WHATELY.

Kirke's watch hung on a nail beside the clock. It was a fancy of his always to hang it there when he was off the train, so that he could make no mistake in the time.

He glanced at the clock, and from it to his watch. Both indicated the same hour—7:15.

"7:15," said Kirke, meditatively, "and we leave at 7:50, and the pay train meets us at Deering's Cut at 10:15. Scant time to make the run in this thick weather, but it must be managed."

And he turned away to give some brief orders to the fireman.

Jack Halliday was there—he had been strolling in and out of the room for the past half hour, smoking a cigar, and swearing at the bad weather. His train did not leave until near midnight, so he had plenty of time to swear.

We all went to the door and took a look at the weather, and unanimously voted it deuced bad, and then we walked up and down the platform, and smoked our after-supper cigars, and by the time we were through it was time for the train hands to be getting into their places. Both the clock in the engine room and Kirke's watch indicated 7:40.

Kirke was putting his watch in his pocket as he said:

"Garth, are you going with me on the Flyaway?"

"No, thank ye," said I, "I get enough of that sort of thing in my every-day life. I am going to do a little swell business to-night, and take passage in the palace car. Want to rest my back. Good night to ye, and hold her in well round Rocky Bottom curve. The road-bed's a little shaky."

"Aye, aye, sir!" responded Kirke, and swung himself to his position on the Flyaway.

The bell rang—I scrambled to my compartment in the Pullman and felt horribly out of place among the silks and broadcloths and smells of musk. But I was in for "first-class," and made the best of it so effectually that five minutes after Gibson, who fancies he owns all creation because he has got a silver coffin plate on his breast with "conductor" on it, had shouted: "All aboard!" I was sound asleep.

What occurred in other quarters to affect the fate of Kirke's train, I learned afterward.

Old Whately, the superintendent of the road, as I guess I have already said, had a country residence in Leeds, on a mountain spur, which commanded a view of the surrounding country for more than a score of miles. The line of the railway could be distinctly seen in each direction fifteen miles, and Whately was wont to say his lookout was worth more to the safety of trains than all the telegraph wires on the line.

Whately was a rich old buffer, kind enough in his way, but sharp as a ferret in looking after the road hands, and determined that every man should do his duty.

He had but one child, a daughter; and Floss Whately was the belle of the country. She was brave, beautiful and spirited, and more than once, when her father had been away, had she assumed the responsibility of directing the trains, and she had always acquitted herself with credit.

Old Whately was very proud of her, as he had a right to be, and he kept all the young fellows at a distance, until it was said that he intended keeping his daughter single till the czar of all the Russias came on to marry her.

This night in November, old Whately and Floss were out on the piazza of their country home, peering through the gloom and fog for the Golosha train, which was nearly due.

"It's very strange it doesn't come in sight!" said Whately, laying down his night glass in disgust. "It is hard on to ten now! They ought to show their light round Spruce pond by this time!"

"You telegraphed them, father? You let them know the pay train was on the road?" asked Floss.

"To be sure. And, good heavens! there is the headlight of the pay train now! See! not ten miles away, and running like the deuce, as it always does!"

He pointed with trembling finger down to the valley gorge, where, far away, a mere speck in the gloom, could be seen a light, scarcely moving it seemed, but those anxious watchers knew it was approaching at lightning speed.

Father and daughter looked at each other.

The truth was evident. For some reason the train from Golosha was ten minutes behind time, and it would not reach the siding at Deering's Cut until the pay train had passed beyond on to the single track! And then? Why, to read under the head of "Appalling Railway Disaster!" and a few more homes would be rendered desolate, and a few more hearts would be made to mourn.

Father and daughter looked at each other in dismay.

"Is there time?" asked the old man, tremblingly.

"Selim can do it," said Floss, quickly. "If I can reach Leeds five minutes before the train—yes, two minutes—all will be well." Do not stop me, father!" as he laid a hand on her arm.

"But you must not go! It is dark and dismally lonely! No, Floss!"

"I shall go, father! Selim knows only me, and you could not ride him. I have ridden darker nights. And he is the only horse in the stable! Don't you remember? The others were sent to town yesterday."

Before old Whately could stop her, she had ordered the hostler to saddle Selim, and she was already buttoning on her riding habit with rapid, nervous fingers.

The horse came pawing to the door. Floss sprang into the saddle, leaned down and kissed her father's forehead.

"Pray Heaven to speed me!" she cried, hoarsely, and touching the horse with her whip, he bounded down the sharp declivity.

It was raining steadily now, and the gloom was intense; but Selim was used to the road, and he was sure-footed and his rider courageous. She urged him on at the top of his speed, up hill and down, through Pine valley and over Pulpit hill, and then she struck upon the smooth road which stretched away to Leeds, two miles, as straight an an arrow.

She could see the headlight on the pay train far down the valley, distinctly now, and to her excited fancy it seemed but a stone's throw away. She even thought for a moment that she heard the grind of the wheels on the iron track, but, no! it was only the soughing of the wind in the pines.

On, and still on she went. Selim seemed to fly. One might have fancied that he knew his mistress was on an errand of life and death. The lights of the station were in view—nay, she even saw the station master's white lantern as he strolled up and down the platform—the white lantern which was to signal the approaching train—to tell them to go on, for all was well. On to their doom!

She dashed across the railway track, flung the reins to an amazed bystander, and, striking the white lantern from the hand of the astonished official, she seized the ominous red lantern from its hook, and springing upon the track, waved it in the very teeth of the coming train.

Two sharp, short whistles told her that her signal was seen, and a moment later the train came to a stop, and the officers rushed out to learn what it all meant.

Floss told them in a few brief words, and one of the men at the station went forward to confer with the train from Golosha, which had not yet been telegraphed from the next station beyond.

The man waited fifteen minutes before Kirke's train slid on to the siding, and it was then known that but for the decision of one young girl, the two trains must have collided four miles beyond Deering's Cut.

When told the story Kirke looked at his watch.

The man from the station looked at his.

Kirke's was ten minutes behind time!

You want to know how it happened. Certainly you must have guessed. Halliday did it. A man was found the next day who confessed to have seen Jack tampering with the time pieces in the engine house that night, but he had thought nothing of it, he said.

Jack? Oh, he left town, and was last heard of in Australia. His little game was not a success.

A few months later, Kirke was married to Floss Whately, for being ten minutes behind time.

Thoughts for Saturday Night.

Lingering labors come to naught.

Dull not device by coldness and delay.

The steps of faith fall on the seeming void, and find the rock beneath.

A cheerful face is nearly as good for an invalid as healthy weather.

Though fame is smoke, its fumes are frankincense to human thoughts.

He only is an acute observer who can observe minutely without being observed.

Faith is the root of all good works. A root that produces nothing is dead.

Let us fear the worst, but work with faith; the best will always take care of itself.

The proper means of increasing the love we bear our native country is to reside in a foreign one.

Philosophy is a modest profession; it is all reality and plain dealing. We hate solemnity and pretence, with nothing but pride at the bottom.

The pleasure of being master of one's self and of one's passions should be balanced with that of controlling them; it will rise above, if we know what is liberty.

Perseverance merits neither blame nor praise; it is only the duration of our inclinations and sentiments, which we can neither create nor extinguish.

The most positive men are the most credulous, since they most believe themselves, and advise most with their falsest flatterer and their worst enemy, their own self-love.

Perseverance is one of the primitive impulses of the human heart; one of the indivisible primary faculties or sentiments which give direction to the character of man.

Whenever you commend, add your reasons for doing so; it is this which distinguishes the approbation of a man of sense from the flattery of sycophants and admiration of fools.

The love of country produces good manners, and good manners also produce the love of country. The less we satisfy our particular passions, the more we leave to our general.

Why He Did Not Take It.

The following anecdote of the late Senator Nye is told by the Virgima City (Nev.) *Enterprise*:

"He was telling us incidents of a journey to Europe, from which he had then just returned. Among the rest, he said the sulten of Turkey ordered in his honor, as a senator of the United States, a grand review of the army in Constantinople, and the grand vizier mounted him upon a steed which he described as magnificent. Said Nye: 'He was a pure Arabian. He had a coat like velvet; he felt like a myriad of steel springs beneath a man; his eye was between a lion's and a woman's, with all the courage of the one and all the human gentleness and beauty of the other blended; he knew I was an old man and was as tender of me as a child. When I dismounted I could not refrain from expressing to the grand vizier my admiration for the incomparable creature. He heard me through an interpreter, and then, bowing low, begged me to accept the horse as a mark of the profound regard which the sultan entertained for me.' 'Did you accept him, senator?' we asked. A peculiar look came into the old man's eyes as he replied: 'I made a rapid calculation an I saw that I had not enough money, and could sen1 to no place for enough money, to pay the freight on the animal to New York, so I took high ground. I bowed low in return to the grand vizier, and bade the interpreter explain to him that while touched to the heart by this appreciation and generosity of the sultan, it was, I was sorry to say, against the laws of my country for a senator of the United States to accept a present from any foreign prince, potentate or power.'"

Polar Exploration.

Fred D. Stuart, who was in the expedition which discovered the Antarctic continent in 1840, has prepared an article for publication in relation to the open sea said to exist near the North Pole, with some comments on what is claimed to have been accomplished in that regard. He does not say there is an open polar sea, nor that such a thing is impossible, but offers some suggestions regarding the theory of a polar open sea which will be interesting, especially to those who have given the subject attention. Mr. Stuart approves in the main of Capt. Howgate's plan of operation submitted to Congress. He thinks that great care should be taken—much greater than heretofore—in the selection of those to whom the outfit and conduct of any expedition should be intrusted, especially one to be employed in polar research. His remarks in regard to the qualifications of the officer to command, and his views as to the means which should be employed to solve the problem of an open polar sea, may lead to the adoption of other plans than those heretofore employed to settle the question. The suggestions made by him as to the origin or cause of an open polar sea, if one should be found, will doubtless elicit comment, and, perhaps, invite others to give their experience and views touching polar exploration.

She Knew Him.

Under date East Windsor, 22 May, 1807, the following appeared in the *Connecticut Courant:* Thomas Hutchins has advertised that I have absented myself from his bed and board, and forbid all persons trusting me on his account. I now advertise the public that the same Thomas Hutchins came as a fortune teller into this town about a year ago, with a recommendation which with some artful falsehoods, induced me to marry him. Of the four wives he had before me, the last he quarreled away; how the other three came by their deaths he best can inform the public; but I caution all widows or maidens against marrying him, be their desire for matrimony ever so strong. Should he make his addresses under a feigned name, they may look out for a little strutting, talkative, feeble, meager, hatchet-faced fellow with spindle shanks, and a little warped in the back. THANKFUL HUTCHINS.

When you see a young fellow standing on a corner with a far away look in his eyes and a bit of yarn on each of the last two fingers of his hand, you may be tolerably sure that he has just begun keeping house, and that he is muttering to himself: "Chopping bowl, eggs, clothes line—that's the thumb and first two fingers. Now, what did she want on the other two fingers?"

A quack doctor advertises confidently; "People never cough after taking one bottle of my cough mixture."

HOW PETROLEUM IS FOUND.

An Interesting Article about the great Light Producer.

The Pennsylvania petroleum is found in a sandstone formation fully 1,000 feet below the lowest coal measures, the Butler county oil bearing rock lying fully 300 feet below the level of the sea. The general public entertain the idea that it is the result of the distillation of coal; but scientists and practical operators deny any connection between the coal and oil measures. Hitherto science has offered but little light upon the origin of rock oil, while operators have given more attention to the processes for extracting it from the earth than to the investigation of the question as to how it came there. There are but few facts which will support any theory whatever, and these point to a product of the decomposition of aquatic plants and animals, as coal is the result of enormous deposits of vegetation. Other authorities have asserted that it is the result of distillation in the earth's crust. As yet its origin is utterly undetermined.

In the winter of 1858-9 Colonel E. L. Drake, of New Haven, Ct., started an artesian well on an island in Oil creek, a small tributary of the Alleghany river. A neighboring spring had for a long time given out about twenty barrels of petroleum each year, which had been bottled and sold for medicinal purposes under the name of "Seneca Oil." It was with a view of increasing this yield that the artesian well was started. In the latter part of August, 1859, the drill reached the oil bearing rock at a depth of seventy-one feet, and resulted in a yield of over 1,000 gallons per day. For centuries the Indians of that section had collected the oil from the creek by spreading their blankets upon its surface, their labors being rewarded by small lots, with which they mixed their war paint or which they burned to illumine their feasts or war dances. During these centuries no effort had been made to secure it in large quantities, and the first one to drill for the product had caused a glut in the market by producing twenty-five barrels per day. But subsequent events showed that Colonel Drake had builded greater than he knew.

Its near resemblance to crude coal oil—the first product of the destructive distillation of coal—led manufacturers to subject petroleum to those same processes to which crude coal oil was subjected in the manufacture of an illuminator, and in a day a demand for the product was created. From a daily yield of twenty-five barrels 50,000 barrels production has been reached and passed. From sales of fifty cent vials for corns, chilblains and rheumatism, transactions have enlarged to entire cargoes and are daily carried from our shores to every part of the globe. From seventy-one feet—the depth of the initial effort—the oil driller of to-day sinks a shaft 1,700 feet deep—nearly one-third of a mile. Indeed some wells have been drilled to a depth of nearly 3,000 feet. Instead of a twenty-five barrel "pumper" the oil operator has sometimes been rewarded by a 3,000 barrel "spouter," and one well on the Dougherty farm, near Petrolia, flowed 4,800 barrels during the first twenty-four hours. From a product unknown among American exports, petroleum arose in a decade of years to the third position, being surpassed only by grain and cotton. Between the inception of the industry (say 1860) and the beginning of the year just passed (1876) it has brought into the United States more than $400,000,000 in gold—almost equal (if the heavy premium on gold during the civil war be considered) to the entire amount of the circulating medium of the nation, including the treasury notes and national bank circulation. From serving at feasts and orgies of savages it has arisen to the foremost position in the world as an illuminator, and now enters millions of households, carrying humanizing and civilizing effects which can hardly be estimated. From Colonel Drake, the solitary operator of 1859, with his single assistant, the number receiving employment from drilling has increased to 2,000 men, while those who derive support from pumping, refining and transporting petroleum, together with the mechanics, salesmen and clerks employed in various dependent industries, and among whom may be included machinists and manufacturers of barrels, boilers, drilling tools, chemicals, glue, lamps and the like, would form a larger army than won for us American independence.

Nor is the sudden growth of this industry the most remarkable event in its career. Colossal fortunes have been made and dissipated by dealings in a staple which has ever been subject to the most violent fluctuations in prices. Crude oil has sold as high as $14 per barrel at the wells when demand has exceeded the supply, and, when the scales turned *contra*, ten cents per barrel has darkened the hopes of producers. Wonderful improvements have been made in all branches of the industry, and Yankee ingenuity has been taxed to the utmost. It took Colonel Drake eight months to drill seventy-one feet in 1858-9; but in 1876 Mr. Charles S. Clark drilled over 1,500 feet in twenty-eight days, the usual time being six or eight weeks. In the refining branch great improvements have been effected. Many will remember the dark color of oil turned out by refiners in early days. Its offensive odor made even the presence of a lamp an objectionable feature in any room, while the fumes arising from a burning lamp were almost unbearable. Crusted wicks and smoky chimneys attested the imperfection of the refiner's art, annoyed the thrifty housewife, and contrasted strongly with the pure water white color of the premium safety oil, its freedom from odor and its superior burning qualities. Again, the volatility of the liquid made its confinement difficult, even in the most skillfully prepared barrels. Oftentimes a lot of oil would shrink twenty and sometimes even fifty per cent. while being transported to the retailer. A day's exposure on a platform car or at a freight depot, in a hot sun or a searching wind, would make sad havoc with the dealer's profits; or it might be carefully placed by the side of a hogshead of sugar, only to escape from its barrel and quietly take up quarters in the hogshead with its neighbor.

As Bad as Burning.

The Hindoo widow, though no longer burnt on the funeral pyre of her husband, is subject to a process for the rest of her life which may sometimes cause her to doubt whether her latter state is really any better than that which British law terminated. No matter how beautiful the young widow's tresses, they are cropped off, all her ornaments are taken away, the very notion of a second marriage regarded as worse than murder, and the poor thing never permitted to leave her room. This is simply the substitute of imprisonment for life in place of death.

UNWARRANTED INTRUSION.—Gentleman—"I hear you had bad luck on Friday, Jem? Huntsman—"Luck, sir? I believe yer! A lot o' them blarmed townies come out a 'ollerin' and a shoutin', a frightenin' the poor foxes out o' their seventeen senses! The queen oughter make a law as they shouldn't build no towns not within ten mile o' a pack o' hounds!"

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Butter and Butter Making.

Churning consists principally in getting the temperature of the cream to the best point or degree, which is generally conceded to be about sixty to sixty-two degrees. This is quite generally a matter of guesswork with the dairy woman, and performed in a bungling manner, often doing positive injury rather than benefitting. The practice of setting the cream jar on or near the stove is bad, as one side may be very hot while the other is yet frozen. A much better way is, when the cream has become sufficiently soured the stone jars or tin pails containing it should be surrounded with water and brought gradually to the proper temperature. The water gives a more uniform distribution of the heat to all sides, and if the cream is stirred while warming it will be all the better. It should then be emptied in the churn and churned.

There are those who prefer to churn their cream sweet, especially when intended for immediate use, as the flavor of the butter is different from butter churned from sour cream, and they prefer that flavor; but for butter intended for future consumption the sweet-cream butter will not stand up so well nor hold its flavor as long as butter from sour cream; a corresponding change will soon take place in the butter if not allowed to in the cream before churning. The principle is the same as in cheese making. No curd is fit to work until acidity is properly developed. The good bread maker has her oven hot and puts her loaves in to bake as soon as they are light enough and ready; delay will injure them. So should the butter maker have her churn dasher flopping as soon as the cream is in proper condition.

But we must not forget that while we are getting our cream ready we ought to be also preparing our churn for use. We need first plenty of hot water to give it a thorough scalding. Of course it was set away clean, but then it needs the hot water to soak it up well, and after that to be cooled and rinsed with cold water, or else the pores of the wood being open and dry will be filled with the cream, and the butter will stick to it and it will be next to impossible to cleanse again when through. When well soaked the pores of the wood are filled with water, and the cream cannot enter them. If allowed to enter them once it will be very apt to stay there, and suddenly your churn is smelling sour and bad, and something is wrong with the flavor of your butter. Have your churn well scalded and rinsed the last thing before pouring in your cream. If coloring is to be added to butter, the best way is to introduce it into the cream. It can be done here equally as well as in the butter, and with less trouble, and although I am the patentee of as good an artificial coloring as is made, still I recommend, if possible, that the color be always natural and produced directly from the feed which the animal receives. It certainly can be done just as well this way with grass or grain, or both, and then you have a genuine article in place of an imitation.

Absorbents in Manure.

When manures are left over a season to decompose, says T. B. Miner in the *World*, absorbents of the ammonia in them are always beneficial. Plaster is decidedly the best absorbent of the gases in a manure pile that is known to exist, and it may be sprinkled among the manure when the pile is made—not much, say a barrel of plaster to what manure ten head of cattle will make in a season. Lime has a tendency to set the gases (ammonia) free; and it should be used in the compost heap, or, except when much coarse matter is to be decomposed. Nor are ashes of any benefit to the heap, over their value when used alone. Swamp muck is good, if placed in alternate layers of manure and muck through the heap and left a season to decompose and unite. All compost heaps should be made with their tops flat, or a little concave, to catch the rains to keep the heaps moist. In England the system of composting is carried to perfection. They pack their manure in oblong heaps, and shovel them over two or three times during the summer to hasten decomposition, and apply such fine manures to their lands the next season. Here we cannot so well afford the labor of composting in that manner; consequently many farmers apply all their stable dung to their lands fresh and undecomposed. Some crops, however, require well rotted manures to grow in perfection, and every farmer may profitably have a small compost heap to supply him with fine manure where it is most needed.

Questions and Answers.

What kind of millet is the best to sow in eastern North Carolina?

The seed of the common millet, which can be obtained at any seed store.

How are the breeds of sheep in this country classified?

There are three general breeds of sheep in this country—long wools, middle wools and fine wools. Under the first come Leicesters and Cotswolds; under the second—which are specially mutton sheep, producing a small amount of wool—come Southdowns, Lincoln and others; and under the third are three families, viz.: French, Spanish and Silesian merinoes.

What then are the so-called American merinoes?

The American merino is the result of the three varieties above described; they have been bred together until they have produced what is now known as the improved American merino, which for weight and fleece are not to be excelled. This breed is rather small, with a clean head and broad, sound body; the fleece is long, fine, thick set, white and extends over the whole body down to the hoof.

Black Teeth in Hogs.

The subject of black teeth in coming up again, one member of the American farmers' club said that these teeth, which are small, come out of place—are in other words "extras," and all that there is to be done is to take them out.

A farmer from New Jersey, who had seen black teeth in hogs from boyhood, had never heard of their causing any ill-effects, and did not believe it necessary to even extract them. He thought they are the embryo, so to speak, of the tusks that grow in wild hogs.

A stranger present gave it as his opinion that these teeth are not of the least consequence. If a hogs falls sick and the owner does not divine the cause, and the animal possesses three black teeth, they are thought to be the occasion of all the trouble, but he did not believe they had any effect whatsoever.

Medical Hints.

MARSH-MALLOW LOZENGES.—Powdered marsh-mallow root, two ounces; powdered sugar, fourteen ounces; mucilage of tragacanth, made with orange flower water to a proper consistence. A good remedy for coughs.

A CHEAP BUT LITTLE KNOWN DISINFECTANT.—Put a few crystals of chlorate of potash into a glazed earthenware vessel—an empty jam pot for instance—and pour thereon about sixty drops of hydrochloric acid; set the vessel on a high shelf as the chlorine gas developed is heavier than air. The gas is harmless to breathe, but the solution must not be allowed to touch anything, and the vessel must not afterward be used for holding food. Renew during illness by adding a few drops of acid twice a day. Deal in the same way with closets or drains from which any smell proceeds.

How to Keep the Boys on the Farm.

The April number of *Scribner* contains a paper by Colonel Geo. E. Waring on the interesting subject of "Farm-Villages."

The paper considers the way in which land may be divided so as to secure the end in view with the least inconvenience to the men who have to till the fields, and with the least drawback to the business of the farmer. Two cases are considered: 1. When it is a question of the settlement of new lands. 2. Where farmhouses are already scattered over the country, each on its own farm. In both cases it is attempted to show how the details of the plan may be regulated so as to cause the least annoyance and loss of time to the men, to compass the greatest convenience and comfort of the women, and to provide the best advantages for the younger members of the community. These two schemes are illustrated by sufficient diagrams, which indicate the way in which the farming land and the village tract should be divided.

Suggestions are also given as to the laying out of the village green, the care of roads, paths, grass ground, and other open spaces, so far as such suggestions are appropriate in this connection.

The way in which the proposed change would affect the work of the farmer, his wife, his hired men, and his teams, is fully considered, and it seems to be demonstrated—while it is admitted that in immediate money making there may be some slight disadvantage—that on the whole and in the long run the general prosperity of our agriculture would be advanced by the change.

Considerable space is given to the comparative effect of the life of the isolated farmhouse and of the more sociable life of the village on the character of the farmer and his family, and, therefore, on the future farming people of the country. The following quotations indicate the line of argument:

"It may seem a strange doctrine to be advanced by a somewhat enthusiastic farmer, but it is a doctrine that has been slowly accepted after many years' observation—a conviction that has taken possession of an unwilling mind—that the young man who takes his young wife to an isolated farmhouse dooms her and himself and their children to an unwholesome, unsatisfactory and vacant existence—an existence marked by the absence of those more satisfying and more cultivating influences which the best development of character and intelligence demand. It is a common experience of farmers' wives to pass week after week without exchanging a word or a look with a single person outside of their own family circles.

"The young couple start bravely, and with a determination to struggle against the habit of isolation which marks their class; but this habit has grown from the necessity of the situation; and the necessities of their own situation bring them sooner or later within its bonds. During the first few years they adhere to their resolution and go regularly to church, to the lecture, and to the social gatherings of their friends; but home duties increase with time, and the eagerness for society grows dull with neglect, and those who have started out with the firmest determination to avoid the rock on which their fathers have split, give up the struggle at last and settle down to a humdrum, uninteresting and uninterested performance of daily tasks.

"In saying all this—and I speak from experience, for I have led the dismal life myself—it is hardly necessary to disclaim the least want of appreciation of the sterling qualities which have been developed in the American farm household.

"If American agriculture has an unsatisfied need, it is surely the need for more intelligence and more enterprising interest on the part of its workingmen and women. From one end of the land to the other, its crying defect—recognized by all—is that its best blood—or, in other words, its best brains and its best energy—is leaving it to seek other fields of labor. The influences which lead these best of the farmers' sons to other occupations is not so much the desire to make more money, or to find a less laborious occupation, as it is the desire to lead a more satisfactory life—a life where that part of us has been developed by the better education and better civilization for which in this century we have worked so hard and so well, may find responsive companionship and encouraging intercourse with others. * *

"The social benefits and the facilities for frequent, neighborly and informal intercourse are obvious. To say nothing of the companionships and intimacies among the young people, their fathers and mothers would be kept from growing old and glum by the constant friction of their kind; and in so far as a more satisfactory social relation with one's fellowmen gives cheerfulness and the richness of a wider human interest, in that proportion would the village life have a wholesome, mellowing effect that is not to be found in the remote farmhouse, nor even in the sort of neighborhood we sometimes find in the country, where several farmhouses are within a quarter of a mile of each other. The habit of 'running in' for a moment's chat with a neigibor is a good one, and it gets but scant development among American farmers."

The better development of the church, and especially of the school, is discussed at some length, and the paper closes thus:

"I should hope, further, as an outgrowth from the community of living, for a modest village library, and reading-room. Indeed, if I could have my own way, I should not confine the attraction and entertainment of the village to strictly 'moral' appliances. It would probably be wiser to recognize the fact that young men find an attraction in amusements which our sterner ancestors regarded as dangerous, and I would not eschew billiards, nor even, 'by rigorous enactment,' the milder vice of social tobacco. Better have a little harmless wickedness near home and under the eye of parents than encounter the risk that boys, after a certain age, would seek a pretext for more uncontrolled indulgences in the neighboring town.

"One might go on through the long range of incidental arguments—such as lighted streets, well kept sidewalks, winter snow plows, and good drainage, and a wholesome pride in a tidy, cozy village, until even the most close-fisted of all our class would confess that the extra cost would bring full value in return, and until he would recognize the fact that the attractions of such a home as the village would make possible would be likely to insure his being succeeded in his wholesome trade by the brightest and best of his sons—a result that would surely be worth more than all it would cost.

"But my purpose has been only to suggest a scheme which seems to me entirely, even though remotely, practicable, and in which I hope for the sympathy and help of the country-bound farmers' wives and daughters—a scheme which promises what seems the easiest, if not the only, relief for the dullness and desolation of living which make American farming loathsome to so many who ought to glory in its pursuit, but who now are only bound to it by commanding necessity."

In Los Angeles, Cal., a benevolent family took in a tramp and nursed him during a long sickness. And now he sues for pay for a little work that he did about the house while he was recovering.

Daniel Webster on Farming.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1822.

JOHN TAYLOR: I am glad to hear from you again, and to learn that you are well, and that your teams and tools are ready for spring's work, whenever the weather will allow you to begin. I sometimes read books on farming, and I remember that a sensible old author advises farmers "to plow naked and to sow naked." By this he means that there is no use in beginning spring's work till the weather is warm, that a farmer may throw aside his winter clothes and roll up his sleeves. Yet he says we ought to begin as early in the year as possible. He wrote some very pretty verses on the subject, which, as far as I remember, run thus:

While yet the spring is young, while earth unbinds
The frozen bosom to the western winds;
While mountain snows dissolve against the sun,
And streams, yet new, from precipices run—
E'en in this early dawning of the year,
Produce the plow and yoke the sturdy steer,
And goad him till he smoke beneath his toil,
And the bright share is buried in the soil.

John Taylor, when you read these lines, do you not see the snow melting and the little streams beginning to ruf down the southern slopes of your Punchbrook pasture, and the new grass starting and growing in the trickling water, all green, bright and beautiful? And do you not see your Durham oxen smoking from heat and perspiration as they draw along your great breaking-up plow, cutting and turning over the tough sward in your meadow in the great field? The name of this sensible author is Virgil, and he gives farmers much other advice, some of which you have been following all this winter without even knowing that he had given it.

But when cold weather, heavy snows and rain
The laboring farmer in his house restrain,
Let him forecast his work with timely care,
Which else is huddled when the skies are fair;
Then let him mark the sheep, and whet the shining share,
Or hollow trees for boats, or number o'er
His sacks, or measure his increasing store;
Or sharpen stakes, and mend each rake and fork,
So to be ready, in good time, to work;
Visit his crowded barns at early morn;
Look to his granary, and shell his corn;
Give a good breakfast to his numerous kine,
His shivering poultry and his fat'ning swine.

And Mr. Virgil says some other things which you understand up at Franklin as well as ever he did:

In chilling winter swains enjoy their store,
Forget their hardships, and recruit for more;
The farmer to full feasts invites his friends,
And what he got with pains, with pleasure spends;
Draws chairs around the fire, and tells once more
Stories which often have been told before;
Spreads a clean table with things good to eat,
And adds some moistening to his fruit and meat.
They praise his hospitality, and feel
They shall sleep better after such a meal.

John Taylor, by the time you have got through this you will have read enough. The sum of all is, be ready for your spring's work as soon as the weather becomes warm enough, and then put your hand to the plow and look not back. DANIEL WEBSTER.

Niagara Suspension Bridge.

The Utica *Herald* says: The Suspension bridge over Niagara river was built in 1848, by Roebling of Trenton, N. J. It was the first railroad bridge built over the Niagara river, and has a span of 821 feet. Wire cables sustain the bridge with stiffening of timber trussing, and between the abutments are 600 tons of wood and 400 tons of iron. The passage of an ordinary train, estimated to weigh eighty tons, caused a deflection of .41 foot, of which it is estimated that .182 foot was due to the elongation of the cables. There are two floors, one nineteen feet above the other, leaving a clear space of fifteen feet between them. The lower one is used for vehicles and foot passengers, and the upper one contains the foot paths. The upper flooring is 245 feet over the surface of the water. Two cables support each roadway, four in all, and all are connected, so that the strain is distributed.

The cables are ten and a half inches in diameter, and are composed of seven strands of 520 wires each, every wire calculated to bear a weight of 1,648 pounds or 12,000 tons in all. The upper cables are brought, by means of braces, to within thirteen feet of each other at the centers, and the suspenders incline inward, to give a broader base to the structure and insure stability. A separate tower supports each pair of cables. The upper and lower floors are connected by wooden posts in pairs five feet apart, with one inch diagonal truss rods of wrought iron passing from the top of one pair to the bottom of the fourth over a space of twenty feet on each side, secured by screw nuts to allow for shrinkage. Diagonal wire stays extend from the top of each tower to prevent vertical oscillation, and smaller stays attached to the under side are anchored to the rocks below.

The new bridge, nearer to the falls, was completed in 1869. It has a span of 1,250 feet, and is sustained by two cables about nine inches thick.

Chinese Etiquette.

In China a visit of ceremony is conducted with great politeness. Your card must be sent on before by a special herald, a "tingchai" (the Chinese are well up in the fashion of the cards, which they have practiced), who shall be dispatched in good time to allow of proper preparation by those who are to receive you. Your rank being stated on the card you are received according to it by the gentleman upon whom you call. He comes out a certain distance, in proportion to your rank; he bows and you bow, while each say: "Chin chi," and you are invited in; but in every doorway he pauses and politely proposes you should precede him, which you decline as politely and, at last, after many protestations, he goes first, with some pretty apology. When the room is entered and each is seated, attendants enter with cups of tea and sweetmeats, and the customary compliments are passed, beginning with "Quashing?" "What is your honorable name?" "What is your honorable age?" and fifty questions which to us seem half rude and almost insulting, but this curiosity toward an honorable acquaintance is not considered at all so—indeed, it would be, in a Chinese gentleman's eyes, very rude not to make all these inquiries. The orthodox half hour passed and the business (if any) to be transacted being over the guest is conducted away toward the door with the same ceremony; and if of superior rank to his host, and he wishes to show him great respect and honor, he sees him to his sedan, and waits as he moves, away, bowing profoundly and exclaiming "Chin-chin."—*Washington Republican.*

The mines of Austria have had a total revenue of 68,000,000 florins in the year 1875, while they occupied 94,000 work people. Of this total seventy-six and one-half per cent. falls to the share of the production of coal and iron alone, with eighty-three per cent of the total of workmen.

A Western Warrior Desperate.

The Galveston (Texas) *News* says that about three weeks ago the Gillespie County (Texas) Mounted Rifles captured one Donaho and three other chaps, who had robbed a mail stage between Austin and Fredericksburg. On the person of Donaho was found an incomplete letter, which stamps him as one of the romantic and sentimental sort of robbers read of in dime novels. The young man will have to serve five or ten years in the penitentiary before he can lay his fortune at the feet of gentle Anna Parsons and claim her hand. His loving epistle reads thus:

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

:0:

CENTRE HALL, Pa., April 12, 1877.

If blue glass will cure the "blues," the Reporter would prescribe it for the fellows who voted for Hayes and have taken the blues so terribly.

And now Kellogg says that if Hayes does not stand by Packard, that he may find out when too late that he (Hayes) did not carry Louisiana either—and Kellogg & Co. say they can prove it, and will do it, if Tilden gets out a quo warranto to look into Hayes' title.

These republicans who are displeased with Hayes for using the democratic policy in dealing with the southern question, might try blue glass to heal their feelings of disappointment.

An exchange says Gen. James A. Beaver, is mentioned by the papers as among the probable candidates before the next Radical convention for the nomination for Governor.

Well, the republicans could go further and fare worse. Gen. Beaver, we think, would make a pretty fair republican governor, and by the time he got through would fully comprehend the meaning of "heilicher dunnerwetter."

They have a new patent butter at Harrisburg. Perhaps Simon Cameron is the inventor of it. An exchange says of it: The new patent butter, made by machinery and a chemical process from the fat and tallow of choice cattle, has made its appearance in Harrisburg, selling at fifteen cents per pound. It is said to so closely imitate the genuine article in taste and appearance that it is driving the latter out of the market. At least it will serve to keep the price of real butter down to reasonable figures.

Since Simon has abdicated in favor of Don, he may want to start in with a cheaper article to keep the machine greased.

The carpet-baggers are in distress—Hayes' southern policy, or democratic policy, has thrown them into convulsions, and the game is up with them. At the Ebbitt House, in Washington, on 2 inst., says a World correspondent, there was an informal conference at the Ebbitt House to day of Northern and Southern Republicans who are displeased with the Southern policy of the Administration. Among those present were Governor Chamberlain, Senator-elect Corbin, Senator Patterson, Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, and others. The opinion was unanimously accepted that if the troops were withdrawn from the support of Packard in Louisiana as they were about to be from the support of Governor Chamberlain in South Carolina, there would be an end of the Republican party in the South, and that the idea of the Administration that the white vote there could be divided was simply an idle one. They agreed that the South hereafter would be unitedly Democratic, and that it would be impossible to carry Florida, Louisiana or South Carolina for the Republicans in the future. In the course of the conversation, which reached a high temper, some threats of exposure of certan despatches and documents in connection with the declaration of the result in Louisiana and Florida for President were made. It was even declared that if Packard were abandoned in Louisiana the most startling exposures of the means by which the Republicans counted in Hayes there would be published. Whether this was intended merely as an intimidation of the President in the interest of Packard, or really means a grand explosion in the last ditch, remains to be seen. It is very evident that the carpet-bag element does not propose to surrender without a spirited fight, at least on paper.

Hayes has made a double steal. In the first place he stole the presidency from Tilden and now he has stolen his southern policy from the democratic platform. His southern policy just now is all right, if only he was the rightful president to enforce it. How the carpet-baggers hate him now, and the northern radicals make snoots at their illegitimate child!

The New England Conference of the M. E. Church, which met at Boston, last week, is getting into hot blood about Hayes and Hampton, and these followers of the one who taught peace and good will, expressed their indignation at the turn things have taken with Hayes in a set of hanging resolutions which were received with applause.

The preamble to the resolutions reviews the blighting effects of slavery, and the two final resolutions are in substance as follows:

Resolved, That we are alarmed and filled with apprehensions for the future when we contemplate the practical sale of one of the great political parties of the Republic by two politicians of that party who have held and now hold very intimate relations to the President, thus sacrificing principle, party and righteousness for the sake of temporary success.

Resolved, That we protest most earnestly against the action of the new administration in making terms with the chief of the Kuklux instigator of the Hamburg massacre, M. C. Butler, and still more earnestly do we protest against official recognition, by the administration of that arch enemy of the Republic who long since ought to have been hung for treason, Wade Hampton of South Carolina, and who now, by threats and intimidation, under the very roof of the White House, as well as on railroad platforms and other public places, defies the power of the government and bullies the President into compliance with his traitorous and wicked usurpations.

Col. Forney in his Press of Saturday, makes this inquiry: "Shall the traitor Wade Hampton, Dictate to Hayes the patriot?" Well, Colonel, it looks that way just now! "And what are you going to do about it?" The "dead duck" by this time may think that Hayes is a traitor too.

The N. Y. Tribune which is an out-and-out Hayes organ, in its Washington correspondence of April 3 says:

The only anti-Administration men in Washington to-day are Republicans, and they are more noisy than numerous. It may be that the President's Southern policy will split the party that elected him and destroy it as a political organization.

Twenty-three States have Democratic Governors. There is a Democratic majority in the House. The Senate is nearly equally divided, and in two years will be controlled by the Democrats. There is a white majority of more than a million Democrats in the United States, and an absolute majority of a quarter of a million. A Republican who was not elected President, holds the office through fraud. A hundred thousand Republicans hold the minor Federal offices through the same fraud. This is the political situation in a nutshell, and it is well to remember the leading facts.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, is the day when the voters of this county will decide whether a poor-house shall be established. We have given our views upon this question in the last few weeks, and as we suppose the people of this side the county are of the same mind upon the question—opposed to a poor-house—as they were 15, 20 and 30 years ago, all we have to say in addition is to urge them to come to the polls on Saturday, 21, and vote. If there is a small vote on this side there is probability that "for a poor-house" will carry, unless there is a considerable feeling against it on the other side, which we have not yet learned to be the case.

REPUBLICAN CONFESSIONS.

South Carolina, which was claimed for Chamberlain, and the electoral vote of which was counted for Hayes, is now surrendered to the Democrats. And Louisiana, which was claimed for Packard, and the electoral vote of which was counted for Hayes, must soon be surrendered to the Democrats. In each of these cases the Republicans must confess a-new the blackness of their own crimes, and acknowledge once, twice and a third time that they have put a pretender into the Presidential office. So says the New York World and more truth can not be put in fewer words.

TWEED'S REVELATIONS.

Tweed threatens to reveciate, and it is reported it will be severe on some prominent republicans, showing that he distributed a quarter of a million among five republican legislators.

Great efforts to prevent the consummation of the compromise, by the release of Tweed, have been made the past week by men still in the legislature and courts said to be most involved by the expected disclosures regarding the passage of the Tweed charter. Among the documents in the hands of Harper & Brothers for future publication is said to be evidence that $250,000 was divided among five Republican legislators to secure the passage of this charter. The suppression of this evidence, it is understood, will depend upon the alacrity with which those who receive it repay it to the state.

THE STAY LAW.

The Erie Dispatch, which has been looking into the law, thinks it is too early to decide whether its effect will, on the whole, be beneficial or otherwise, but its chief points, and the respect in which it differs from the old law, may be briefly summed up as follows: Under the old law creditors have a stay of from six months to one year, according to the amount of the debt. If the cheriff's inquisition decides that the rents, issues and profit, exclusive of taxes, etc., will pay the debt in seven years, the lien may be extended, the debtor paying such amount as may be fixed by the inquisition. The new law provides that when the sheriff's inquisition decides that the rents, issues and profits will not pay the debt in seven years, the sheriff shall appoint a jury to go upon the property levied upon and value and appraise the same. This valuation is to be returned to the court for approval or disapproval. If, at a sale, the property does not bring two-thirds of the appraised value, there shall be a stay of execution for one year.

Inasmuch as the new law affects contracts made prior to its passage, covering properties already advertised, if unsold, as well as those yet to be advertised, it is to be brought to the attention of the supreme court by the lawyers of Philadelphia this week, in order to test the constitutionality of the retroactive sections of the bill. It is held by some that existing contracts cannot be interfered with, as, for instance, in the case of tight mortgages, where the debtor has expressly waived all the benefits of a stay of execution. A decision of the supreme court may be expected this week and then we shall know where we stand.

The law was framed for the purpose of affording relief to many hard-pushed and hard-working debtors, but its effect can hardly be beneficial to the weaker class of borrowers and small property owners. The banks will refuse to lend money on the impaired security offered them, and the result will be that many of those who have heretofore been accommodated will be unable to borrow. But if the debtor class is made worse off than before, there is consolation in the fact that the act dies by limitation in eighteen months.

FEASTING AT FUNERALS.

The Lebanon News says: In no other part of Pennsylvania probably, is the 'feasting at funerals' carried to such an extent as in Lebanon county. We frequently read accounts in the Lebanon papers of four or five hundred persons taking dinner with bereaved families on such occasions, and as the horses are fed also, the feasting and entertainment expenses of a first class Lebanon county funeral must be considerable—say $150 to $300. Really, it is not every person, in hard times like the present, that can afford to die, if their substance is to be eaten up in this way.

Lebanon is not the only county where the practice of feasting at funerals is still kept up. Centre county can also boast of this "institution," and it should be done away with—the immediate relatives of the bereaved family of course are not meant in this. But those cases of persons, many of whom attend only because a "free meal"—a big dinner—can be had, and some of whom will actually foot it three and four miles on that account, showing that with them to gratify the stomach outweighs respect for the dead. Why should a whole neighborhood, within reach of its own table, quarter itself upon a house of mourning on the funeral day and turn it into a house of feasting? It is unbecoming in the highest degree, saying nothing of the attendant labor and expense it inflicts upon the bereaved family during the very days when their sorrow is deepest, and when solitude and quiet is most acceptable. Let us make up our minds to have this practice of feasting at funerals done away with. We think every sensible, thinking reader of the Reporter will agree with us that it is wrong.

OAKEY HALL IN LONDON.

Oakey Hall has turned up in London. The World's correspondent at London had a talk with him and on 5 sent the following dispatch to the World: "In reply to your further questions concerning my conversation with A. Oakey Hall it may not be improper for me to say his flight was plainly caused by the ever recurring spectre of his alleged complicity in the ring frauds. The perpetual revival of these charges made life intolerable to him, till he came to think death better than to be thus constantly haunted. He said to me he wished to be considered dead by his friends, and to be forgotten. He is very greatly depressed, and seems to have no care for the future. As to the woman who is said in New York, as you inform me, to be his companion here, I have seen nothing of any such person, and from my conversation with him, believe that no such person had any part in his flight. I do not think that any other person—man or woman—besides himself, was cognizant of his purpose in leaving New York, or is in any way connected with his presence here. As I said yesterday, I consider him to be simply an utterly broken man."

The World supplements this dispatch by saying that there is a theory connected with Hall's disappearance, which on close examination of the facts seems to cover all the circumstances of this otherwise incomprehensible affair. It appears that Hall had an insurance of some $60,000 on his life. To his friend Douglas Taylor, he said only a few weeks before his flight: "My family would be better off if I were dead," and there is much to prove that he meant to convey the belief that he met his death that Friday night after he left his office.

The Sun says it is now believed in dramatic circles that the woman with whom Oakey Hall is living in London is Miss Blanche Grey, formerly a resident of this city, and an actress of no particular merit. She at one time lived with Miss Rose Eytinge, after the latter's marriage with Col. Butler. Owing to some differences, with which the public has no concern, she left Oakey Hall paid her much attention, and interested himself in her welfare. It is reported that several weeks ago she sailed for Europe.

NO SOLDIERS AND NO MONEY.

We are glad to see a general demand by the Democratic press, that the coming House shall refuse to appropriate a dollar to the army unless the rights of the States are respected at the War office. Not a dollar or soldier to sustain Packard in Louisiana or Chamberlain in South Carolina. That's the issue and it should be squarely made. The fatal blunder of the Democracy was in not insisting on such a provision in the Army Appropriation bill passed at the first session of the last Congress.

MR. HAYES' LETTER WITHDRAWING THE SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

Washington, April 3.—The following is the letter of Mr. Hayes directing the secretary of war to order the withdrawal of the troops from the state house at Columbia:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1877.—Sir, Prior to my entering upon the duties of the Presidency there had been stationed, by order of my predecessor, in the state house at Columbia, a detachment of United States infantry. Finding them in that place, I thought proper to delay decision in the question of their removal until I could consider and determine whether the condition of affairs in that state is now such as to either require or justify the continuance of a military occupation of the state house. In my opinion there does not now exist in that state such domestic violence as is contemplated by the constitution, the ground upon which th military power of the government may be invoked for the defence of the state; though it is true there existed grave and serious disputes as to the rights of certain claimants to the chief executive of the state, but these are to be settled not by the executive of the United States but by such orderly and peaceful methods as may be provided by the constitution and laws of the State. I feel assured that no resort to violence is contemplated in any quarter, but that, on the contrary, the disputes in question are to be settled solely by such peaceful remedies as the constitution and laws of the state provide. Under these circumstances, in this conclusion, I now deem it proper to take such action in accordance with the principles announced when I entered upon the Presidency. You will therefore direct the proper order to be issued for the removal of said troops to their proper place of encampment.

R. B. HAYES.

To the Secretary of War.

The Pope is getting better.

Packard says he won't compromise and tells Hayes in a letter that his title is as good as that of Hayes. Of course it is.

The railroad men, says the Times, have also signed their protocol, which adjusts all the existing disputes on a basis which seems to be satisfactory all around, and we shall hear no more of a railroad war at present. The coal men, too, have formed, or re-formed, their alliance, and apportioned the quota of coal which each company is to produce by a system similar to that of the old combination, though allowing in other respects more latitude. It is always understood, of course, that treaties exist until they are broken, and the test of a business compact is in its endurance; but as the companies start out now with fresh agreements, there is no apparent reason why they should not get along more comfortably than they have done for some time past and devote themselves to the strengthening of trade.

Prof. Denslow, of Union College of Law, Chicago, describes in the Independent his plan for improving national politics. He would have the President and the Cabinet elected by Congress, and removed whenever a majority in Congress voted against them. Thus the President would hold about the position of the Premier in England. Denslow claims that such a system would educate "genuine parlimentary leaders and statesmen," that political power would be made to depend on public approbation; that there would be no prolonged contests between the Executive and the legislative branches of the Government, the President's power would be greatly reduced and a check would be placed on office holders.

Postmaster James has received a mass of gold found in the ruins of a postal car burned at Sedan, Indiana, on the 9th inst. Several packages of gold coin, amounting to $25,000, were fused by the heat. Postmaster James will keep the lump until some plan has been arranged for its distribution among the owners.

A few days ago a fiend in human shape displaced some rails on an Iowa railway and threw a passenger train from the track. The villain was captured, and the indignant passengers were about to hang him on the spot, when the conductor announced that the disaster had killed a prize package man. Then the passengers let go on the rope, begged the wrecker's pardon, called him their preserver, and took up a purse of $200 for him.—Burlington Hawkeye.

Washington, April 5.—Letters and telegrams received here to-day from New Orleans show quite conclusively that it will be impossible to organize a new Legislature out of the dual ones, as proposed in Secretary Evarts's letter to the Louisiana Commission. They also show that Packard will neither trade nor compromise and that he threatens to make important disclosures affecting Hayes's title to the Presidency if he is counted out.

STARVING IN THE EAST.

London, March 30.—Mail advices from Ceylon say the aspect of affairs in regard to the threatened scarcity is becoming daily more grave. By the end of March 25,000 laborers will be paid off from the coffee estates, and in a month or two there will be some 60,000 to provide for. Meanwhile gangs of starving men, women and children are coming over from India.

TWEED'S STORY.

THE NARRATIVE OF HIS MYSTERIOUS ESCAPE TO CUBA.

It was Planned by a Secret Organization.

Boss Tweed furnishes Harpers Weekly with the story of his flight, from which we make the following extract:

No member of the bar, nor his counsel nor any friend or person whatever of his previous connections knew of his proposed flight or had any part in his operations. Neither did they know of his whereabouts at any time until it had become necessary for him to communicate with them after his arrest in Cuba.

Tweed understood he was to be taken in charge by a well organized body of men distributed throughout the country having every facility, their connections and method being thoroughly tested and well established. He was furnished with a short key for telegraphic communication and one for postal facility. The latter included a system of inclosures through five different envelopes with addresses at removed points. He was to find directions to shelter at his house and deliver himself over secretly and unattended at his own door. The execution of the agreement included his landing in Spain or under the Spanish flag and on Spanish territory safely and secretly. He was given the name of John Secor by which he was to be known to his new connections, and his personal identity and his own name were to be concealed from all persons without exception from the moment he passed out of his own door.

The exact minute of departure was fixed at eight o'clock in the evening, not more than one minute before to one minute after that hour exactly. The time of his flight was left undetermined, but he was to visit his house on certain days, and when the whole train was ready, a sign was to be given by a certain mark upon the stoop which he could see as he ascended the steps.

According, Tweed took occasion to obtain from the Sheriff and his keepers the usual "privileges" of the jail yard to visit his family and transact some business. Several such visits having been made to his house at the usual hour after dark, he secretly made some preparations of personal matters, and putting his business affairs in the best order possible, finally started the 4th of December, 1875, which proved the occasion of his departure. On the evening of that day he was driven in the customary hack, attended by two keepers, to his house. Ascending the stoops he saw the sign.

About half past seven o'clock and a dreary December evening. The signal at once aroused him with a startling shock and (as he describes the occurrence) his blood and his nerves were filled with an electrical excitement which thrilled every fiber of his frame. Controlling himself with all effort, he told his attendants to their wonted and welcome feast, which, on this occasion was amply provided in the dining room. The keepers ate and Tweed took care also that they drank. At just the right moment, one of the keepers Packard went to the washbasin in the room to wash his hands and get ready for the usual cigar after dinner. Tweed took the opportunity, rose also and saying he would wash in the adjoining room he passed into the hall closing the door. He quickly took the first hat and coat and slipped out the front door.

He saw the hack before the door without a driver, who also took advantage of the occasion in the kitchen. Not a person or sound appeared to respond to his appointment! It was not quite one minute past eight. He had taken forth from his home to place himself in the hands of a picked gang of desperadoes. As he shrunk back under the shadow of the stoop, it seemed to him a long period of doubt of self-examination until his attention was attracted by the noise of a hack. He saw a common tradesman's wagon, such as is used by grocers and express drivers. He saw a man's arm reach out from the cover, which was the sign that it was for him. As he descended the stoop he also saw a man passing slowly, which caused him to hesitate, but this person said in a low tone, "all right; get into the wagon." So he scrambled into the covered wagon, which drove quickly around the block sutto Madison avenue, but as they got there, a car was coming down the track and police and passengers stood in the way and the fugative was stopped for two or three minutes. The wagon soon started again and drove zigzag across the city toward North river, which was soon reached, and boarded a big truck on the pier they stopped. The driver of this truck said "Get over side." Tweed got out, seeing that the truck covered him from observation as he alighted. A man stood near the truck who indicated that Tweed was to descend into a row boat, in which he quietly embarked, and crossed to the Jersey side. Here he was met by another vehicle in waiting for him on the shore road, when he was driven off into a region beyond the river and palisades in the direction and to termination where he never had been before, and could not now ascertain definitely, but an old farm house Tweed was received by another of his new found friends, and in this refuge disguised. He continued from December 4th until the first week in March, always under control of two men, who had managed his escape and constituted further his safeties.

He did implicitly what they directed, and they held him in hand like trainers. He slept, he rose, he walked, he rode, ate and drank only as they instructed him, and it may be remarked here that this discipline and relation was maintained until he closed his engagement with them satisfactorily in Florida.

On December 5, Tweed left Jersey and took up his temporary abode on Staten Island, about half a mile from Fort Wadsworth, at the Narrows, in a fisherman's hut, with his two companions. This party stayed two weeks making preparations. Mr. Tweed not only lived at this fisherman's hut for two weeks, but even made a visit across the channel and stopped a night at Brooklyn. During his stay on Staten Island a light and fast sailing little schooner was fitted out and manned by himself and two companions, with a negro boy. He started at last from the pier in front of the Fort in a row boat in the night and slipped away upon a pleasant breeze. In due course, and without anything noticeable, the Lagoon, on the coast of Florida were reached. At one of the lighthouse stations, they made a definite stoppage again, Tweed taking on board with the keeper of the light as

John Secor, an Invalid Gentleman,

seeking a restoration of health and recreations of fishing and hunting. Here, too, he parted with his guides from New York, and closing his contract with them at that point. Here Tweed was joined by a person who is known as Hunt in reports of his subsequent arrest. This man was a Florida guide, and with him Tweed spent a long time in the interior, camping out, hunting and fishing. Subsequently he returned to the station, which place he left in a fishing smack for Cuba, and he and his companion Hunt landed ten miles outside of the harbor of Santiago De Cuba. The remainder of the story is devoted to an account of Tweed's adventure in Cuba, his subsequent sailing for Spain, the arrest and return to the United States.

Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the Beatty Piano and Beatty's celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, Washington, N. J., is certainly a very reasonable and generous man to transact business with. He makes this very fair proposition to any who may favor him with an order, as follows: "If the instrument does not prove satisfactory after a test trial of five days after receiving it the purchase money will be refunded upon the return of the instrument, and he will pay freight charges both ways." This is certainly an exceeding, generous, and safe manner in which to transact business with him. He warrants his instruments for six years. See his advertisement. July 20 y

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—I, L. W. Munson, High Sheriff of the County of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877,

for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the provisions of the Act of Assembly, in reference to the erection of a poor house in said county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships within the county of Centre, are as follows, to wit:

For the township of Haines, at the public house of Mr. Boyer (Aaronsburg.)

For the township of Halfmoon, at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose, on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Potter, at the public house of John Spangler Centre Hall.

For the township of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. B. Fisher, Penn Hall.

For the township of College, in the school house at Lemont.

For the township of Ferguson, (old precinct) in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the township of Ferguson, (new precinct) in the school house at Baileyville.

For the township of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the Borough of Bellefonte, and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker, in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the Borough and township of Howard, at the school house in said Borough.

For the township of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, at the school house in Snow Shoe station.

For the township of Marion, at the house of Joel Kline in Jacksonville.

For the Borough of Milesburg, at the school house in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the township of Huston, at the house of John Reed.

For the township of Penn, at the public house of Wm. L. Musser.

For the township of Liberty, in the school house in Eagleville.

For the township of Worth, at the school house at Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside, at the house of J. K. Bouk.

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the Borough of Unionville and the township of Union, at the new school house in Unionville.

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bellefonte this 10th day of March in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and in the one hundredth and first year of the Independence of the United States.

L. W. MUNSON,
Sheriff of Centre county.

And now, Feb. 26, 1877, the petition of sundry inhabitants of Centre county present, praying the court to order an election to be held, in consequence with the provisions of the Act of Assembly, that the qualified voters of Centre county may accept or reject the provisions of the Act of Assembly in reference to the erection of a poor house in said county.

And now, February 26, 1877, the within petition presented and duly considered, and thereupon it is ordered that an election be held by the qualified voters of the county of Centre, at the several places of holding the general and township elections in the several boroughs and townships of said county on Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1877, for the purpose of determining by the votes of said county, whether the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the erection of a poor house for the support of the poor in the several counties of the commonwealth," approved the 8th day of May, 1876, will be accepted by a majority of the voters of said county. The said election to be conducted by the officers of the general and township elections, and the tickets to be voted to have written or printed on the inside thereof "for acceptance" or "against acceptance." The constable of each township or Township to give at least 15 days notice of the time and place of holding said election by posting six written or printed handbills, in the most public places in said township.

By the Court.
J. H. O.

Certified from the record, at Bellefonte this 1st day of March A. D. 1877.

A. WILLIAMS,
Clerk.

AN ACT.

To provide for the erection of a poor house and for the support of the poor in the several counties of the commonwealth.

WHEREAS, It is the duty of society to make provision for the comfortable maintenance of those upon whom fortune has frowned who are found to be destitute and void of the means of support; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That the county commissioners of the several counties of the commonwealth may select such real estate as they may deem necessary for the accommodation of the poor of their respective counties, and shall submit such selection, together the terms and conditions upon which such real estate can be purchased in fee simple, to the court of quarter sessions in and for the proper county, and if the same shall be approved by said court, the county commissioners shall take a conveyance therefor in the name and for the use of corporation mentioned in the fourth section of this act, and they shall certify the proceedings therein under their hands and seals to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of such county, and the same shall be entered at length upon the records of such court.

SECTION 2. That at the next general election to be held after the purchase of the real estate as provided for in the first section of this act, the qualified electors of such county shall elect three reputable citizens of the said county to be directors of the "Home of the Destitute" of said county; said election shall be conducted under the general election laws of the commonwealth in every respect, and the said directors shall meet at the court house in the respective counties on the first day of December following their election, and divide themselves, by lot, in three classes, the place of the first to be vacated at the expiration of the first year, of the second at the expiration of the second year, and of the third at the end of the third year, so that these who shall be chosen after the first election and in the mode above described may serve for three years, and one third years shall be chosen annually thereafter.

SECTION 3. That every director elected in the manner aforesaid, or appointed as directed by the twelfth section of this act, shall within ten days after he is notified of his said election or appointment, and before he enters upon the duties of the said office, take and subscribe the affirmation as prescribed by article seven, section one of the constitution; and in case of neglect or refusal to take the said oath or affirmation he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for the use of the poor of said county, which may be recovered by the said directors for the time being as similar debts are by law recoverable; and the directors qualified as aforesaid, are hereby authorized to administer oaths or affirmations where it shall be necessary in relation to the duties of said office.

SECTION 4. That the said directors shall forever hereafter, in name and in fact, be a body politic and corporation in law to all intents, and purposes whatsoever relative to the poor of said county, and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, by the name, style and title of "The Directors of a Home for the Destitute of the county of ——," and by that name shall and may receive, take and hold any lands, tenements and hereditaments not exceeding the yearly value of eight thousand dollars, and any goods and chattles of the gift, alienation or bequest of any person or persons whatsoever for the benefit of the poor aforesaid; to take and hold any lands and tenements within their county, in fee simple or otherwise, under the supervision aforesaid, as may be donated to them by deed or otherwise, and dispose, of the same as deemed conducive to the comfort of the inmates; to provide all things necessary for the lodging, maintenance and employment of said persons; and the said directors shall have power to employ and displace remove a steward or stewards, a matron or matrons, physician or physicians, surgeon or surgeons, and all other attendants that may be necessary for the said destitute persons respectively and to bind out apprentices so that such apprenticeship many expire, if males, at or before the age of twenty-one, if females, at or before the age of eighteen years: *Provided*, that no child be bound out for a longer time than till he arrives at the age of eighteen years, unless he be bound out to a trade other than a farmer: *Provided also*, That no child shall be apprenticed without the limits of the state; and the said directors are hereby empowered to use one common seal in all business relating to said corporation, and the same at their pleasure to alter and renew.

SECTION 5. That the said directors, as soon as may be, after their election and organization as aforesaid, and annually thereafter, shall make an estimate of the yearly cost of maintaining said establishment and furnish said estimate to the county commissioners, who shall add the same to their yearly estimate preparatory to levying their tax for the coming year, and they shall, from time to time, make such suggestions to the county commissioners as they may deem necessary, as to keep the improvements or alterations that may be required to pace with the necessities of the occasion, and the commissioners aforesaid shall make such changes and improvements as they may deem necessary; and for the purposes of this act the commissioners aforesaid are hereby authorized to procure a loan, for which they may pay interest not exceeding six per centum, if they deem it best to do so, said loan not to exceed three-fourths of the amount necessary for the purchase of said property and the erection of the necessary buildings; said loan to be gradually reduced and to be entirely cancelled within five years.

SECTION 6. That the amount necessary to defray the annual expense of the "Home for the Destitute" shall be paid over to the county treasurer, and by him paid out on warrants drawn on him by the county commissioners, upon orders presented to them signed by the president of the board of directorts and countersigned by the secretary, and to which the seal of the corporation shall be attached, and it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to keep the accounts of the "Home for the Destitute" in a set of books to be provided for that purpose, and said accounts shall be audited by the county auditors at the same time the other accounts of the county are audited by them, and to publish annually a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of said "Home for the Destitute" at the same time and in the same manner as the annual county statement is published; and the judges of the several courts of the said county, and the ministers of the gospel of the different denominations, shall *ex-officio*, be visitors of said institution, and shall have the privilege at all reasonable time, to visit and examine the condition of the same, including the books of said institution, in which shall be kept an account of all expenses of the same, as also of all the receipts of the same, as well as those derived from the county treasury as the productions of the farm and the industry of its inmates, and also whatever gifts or bequests they may have received from whatever source the same may have been derived.

SECTION 7. That as soon as the said buildings shall have been erected or purchased and all necessary accommodated as is provided for therein, notice shall be given to the overseers of the poor in the various districts of said county, requiring them forthwith to bring the poor of their respective districts to said "Home for the Destitute," which order the overseers are required to comply with or otherwise forfeit the cost of all further maintenance except where by sickness or any other sufficient cause, any poor person cannot be removed, in which case the overseers shall represent the same to the nearest justice of the peace, who being satisfied of the truth thereof, shall certify the same to the said directors, and at the same time issue an order under his hand and seal to the said overseers directing them to maintain such poor person until he or she may be in a situation to be removed, and then to remove the said person and deliver him or her to the steward or keeper of said home, together with said order, and the charge and expense shall be paid by the said directors.

SECTION 8. That the said directors shall from time to time, receive, provide for and employ, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, all such indigent persons as shall be entitled to relief or shall have gained a legal settlement in the said county, and shall be sent there by an order or warrant for that purpose under the hands and seals of two justices of the peace of said county, directed to any constable of the same county or to the overseers of the proper district or of any district in any other county in this commonwealth; and the said directors are hereby authorized when they shall deem it proper and convenient to do so, to administer relief to any person in need of assistance or to permit any person or persons to be maintained elsewhere: *Provided*, That their expense in any case does not exceed that for which they could be maintained in the said home.

SECTION 9. That the said directors or a majority of them shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and shall have full power to make and ordain such ordinances, rules and regulations as they shall think proper, convenient and necessary for the government, control and support of said home and of the revenues thereunto belonging and of all such persons as shall come under their cognizance: *Provided*, That the same be not repugnant to this or any other of the laws of this state or of the United States: *And provided further*, That the same shall not have any force or effect until they shall have been submitted to the court of quarter sessions for the time being of said county and shall have received the approval of the same.

SECTION 10. That a majority of said directors shall and they are hereby enjoined and required to meet at the said home at least once in every month and visit the apartments and see that the inmates are comfortably supported, and hear all complaints and redress the same, and redress, all grievances that may happen by the neglect or misconduct of any person or persons in their employment otherwise.

SECTION 11. The annual salary of the said directors shall be one hundred dollars each.

SECTION 12. That in case any vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise of any of the said directors, the court of quarter sessions of the respective county shall fill such vacancy until the next general election.

SECTION 13. That all claims and demands existing at the time of this act being carried into effect shall have full force and effect as full as if this act had not been passed and when the same may have been fully adjusted and settled, all moneys remaining in the hands of the overseers, as well as the uncollected taxes levied for the support of the poor in the several districts in said county, shall be paid over to the supervisors of the highways of said county to be by them added to the road fund and applied as road tax is by law applied in said county.

SECTION 14. That as soon as the poor of said county shall have been removed to the home of said county and the outstanding taxes collected and paid over to the office of overseers of the poor thereafter shall be abolished.

SECTION 15. That all fines, forfeitures or bequests for the use of the poor shall be payable to the county treasury for the use of the poor of said county, and the said are authorized to demand and receive the same and in the name of said corporation may bring suit for the recovery of all money belonging to said institution to plead and be impleaded in all matters of law and equity and to prosecute all such suits to final judgment and execution, and recovered shall be paid into the county treasury and shall be applied in liquidation of the debts of the institution and the support of its inmates.

SECTION 16. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any county or district that has already within it a county or district poor house or houses under any special law, nor to any county or district unless the same shall be accepted by a majority of the voters of such county or district at an election held as aforesaid to be ordered by the court of quarter sessions of the proper county: *Provided*, That the directors of the poor may erect and maintain two houses for the destitute in any county containing a population of fifty thousand (50,000) inhabitants and (600) six hundred square miles.

SECTION 17. That whenever the county commissioners of any county see proper from any cause whatsoever not to comply with the requirements of this act, any four or more townships of any county through a commissioner appointed by their poor overseers of each township can proceed to procure real estate as provided by the first section of this act: *Provided*, That in all cases it shall be necessary for the majority of the commissioners to concur in all acts before the court shall take cognizance of the same: *And provided further*, That district poor-houses shall be governed by all the provisions of this act the same as county poor-houses, except as far as relates to the appointment of commissioners by the poor overseers forming the aforesaid district.

SECTION 18. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

APPROVED—The 8th day of May, A. D. 1876.

J. F. HARTRANFT,

Private Sale.

A Choice Farm and House and Lot.

The following described property, of John Emmert, dec'd, situate in Harris twp, Centre county, one FARM, containing one hundred and thirty three acres more or less, bounded by lands of B. Everhart, dec'd, James Glenn, McFarlen, Dr. Henderson, dec'd, and others is offered at private sale. The farm is well watered, a never failing stream of water running throughthe farm and within thirty yards of the barn, also, a well of never-failing water at the house, with good pump in it. The improvements are a large FRAME HOUSE, two stories high almost new; a frame bank barn, forty-five by eighty feet and all other necessary outbuildings. This is one of the best producing farms in this section for all kinds of grain; is all limestone land. A large ORCHARD of choice fruit on the premises.

For particulars inquire of Wm. Wertz on the farm. Also one House and lot Situated in Boalsburg, Centre co., the house is two stories high, with kitchen attached to it, and all necessary outbuildings also a good stable, a never failing well of water with good pump. The lot is well set with fruit trees of best quality.

Also two acres and 129 perches of excellent land situate near the German Reformed church in Boalsburg within two squares of above house.

JOSIAH NEFF, Executor of J. Emmert, dec'd. 20 nov 3m.

Wolf's Old Stand.

AT

AT CENTRE HALL,

Magnificent Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

One Price! Low Price!

POLITE ATTENTION!

Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a speciality.

A LARGE STOCK OF

READY - MADE CLOTHING

constantly on hand

Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.

Remember, we have but one price for everyone.

WM. WOLF.

ANCHORED

AT OAK HALL.

6TH AND MARKET

STILL TO BE HEADQUARTERS FOR

CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

IN THE OLD PLACE AT THE OLD TRADE.

All the best talent, experience and advantages we can command, continued at OAK HALL, to produce the BEST and CHEAPEST CLOTHING for man and boy.

For sixteen years we have lived at the old corner of SIXTH and MARKET, and the business done there has been so satisfactory to the public and ourselves, that we have decided not to change or move the Clothing business away. The people like the place and we like to please the people, and we believe that we can do it better than ever at the old place.

The sales of the past year far surpassed anything we ever dreamed of, and this puts it in our power to start the Spring of 1877 with a STILL LOWER SCALE OF PRICES, and a class of goods so excellent that we are not afraid to follow each sale with our warrantee, or receive back the goods unworn and hand over to the customer the money paid.

The store has been largely refitted, and there never was such a splendid stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's clothing under the roof, nor were we ever able to sell so cheaply. Our word for it, and we are your friends of sixteen years.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE OLD PLACE, 6th & Market.
PHILADELPHIA.

HARDWARE

WILSON & M'FARLANE

NEW AND CHEAP

HARDWARE STORE.

P. B. WILSON. ROB'T M'FARLANE.
BELLEFONTE, PA.

We have opened a new and complete stock bought in New York and Philadelphia, from the manufacturers from first hands at extremely low prices, which we will sell at the lowest bottom prices, which we will give the people the advantage of. We say and will satisfy that we are the

Cheapest Hardware Store in the country. We have a complete stock of Ranges, Heaters, Parlor and Cook Stoves. Each Stove guaranteed to give satisfaction in every respect. Bar-iron, Nails, Horse-shoes, Norway Nail Rods, warranted of the best quality. We claim we have the best Pure Lead, Oils, Colors, Varnishes, ever offered and the cheapest. Our Stock of Coach and Wagon Materials are of a very superior quality, and cheap. We will sell Saddlery goods as low as they can buy them in Phila. We will keep all kinds of Farmers Implements, Cultivators, Shovels, Plows, Pumps, Picture Frames, Moulding, Mirrors, Toilet Setts,

Children's buggies, Wagons of all sizes, Oil Cloths, T

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY APR. 19, 1877.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 780, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GEHRARD, Sec't. H. F. SANKEY, A. G.

OAK POINT LODGE, No. 857, F. A. M., meets on Wednesday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. G. HABLACHER, Sec't. J. A. FLEMING, W. M.

PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE, No. 86, P. of H., meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after, Leonard Rhone Master.
C. W. BOAL Sec't.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—PENN HALL ACADEMY.—The Spring Term of this institution will commence, Monday, April 16, 1877, under its well-known Principal, Prof. D. M. Wolf. Good boarding places, at moderate rates and place the healthiest in the state. For further particulars address, Prof. D. M. Wolf. apr 5. 3t

—SPRING WAGON FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers a good two-horse spring wagon with cover at private sale. The wagon is in good running order with the celebrated Smiths' case hardened axles and six leaf springs capible of carrying 30 hundred.
april 5 4t. J. B. FISHER, Penn Hall Pa.

—Dr. Stemm, late of Snyder county, has returned to his native county of Centre, and located at Boalsburg, where all who may need medical aid will find him ready to answer calls.

—"Pres Hayes is knocking the noise noise out of the blathering Democracy"—so says the Lewisburg Chronicle, a rad sheet, and we might add that he had knocked the noise with a good deal of sweating into the Chronicle's party

—Tyrone expects the Belgian plate glass works to be located there. Thirty acres of land are offered as an inducement.

—Rafting hands in Clearfield are now getting five dollars for work that last year paid them seven, and four or five years ago from eight to fifteen dollars according to demand.

—A breast-pin was found in the school room of this place, on the night of the exhibition, which the owner can call for at this office.

—The prettiest girl in Mifflin county comes to Lewistown regularly, once a week to buy groceries at Webb's.—Lewistown Democrat.

Taint at all true—since she has read about them in the Reporter the prettiest girl goes all the way to Sechler's, to buy her groceries, where she gets them better and cheaper.

—As spring opens and everything around us will put on a new garb, so you will find a new and fresh stock of groceries at Sechler's, in the Bush house block—goods adapted to the season. You find there the largest and choicest groceries of any house in this section of the state.

—Wm. S. Musser, jr., is now "mine host" of the Millheim hotel, formerly kept by Wm. L. Musser, and will serve you tip-top.

—A blessing to humanity is what Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup can well be termed, for it has done more good already than any other medicine.

—Ex-Gov. Curtin, on his way to Newport with his daughter the other day, placidly sat down to luncheon in a New Haven restaurant, under the conviction that the train stopped ten minutes for refreshment. But the train departed in five minutes and carried off Mr. Curtin's daughter, overcoat and satchel. Then there was hurrying to and fro; the reverential railway authoritiessent off telegrams; somebody lent the distressed gentleman an overcoat, and he arrived at Newport 24 hours later than he anticipated, breathing forth praises of New Haven courtesy.

—Give J. C. Brachbill's furniture rooms at Bellefonte, a call and see the enormous stock of ready made furniture on hand, comprising any article needed in a house.

—On the 1st of April, Mr. Wm. Toner, of near Potters Mills, April-fooled Reynolds' bank, at Bellefonte, out of $200 by presenting a forged note on Jacob Meyer, of Linden Hall, at their counter. Toner represented himself as the son of Henry Meyer, whom he resembles somewhat, and giving a very correct account of the business and circumstances of Jacob Mey- (with whom he had lived at one time) he got the forged paper cashed. Mr. Jackson at first refused to pay the money on the note, fearing that things were not all right, when Toner left and returned with the forged endorsement of Mr. Tressler and obtained the money. Officers have been looking after Toner, who was at his home at Potters Mills afterwards.

—The owners of oak timber near Laurelton, Union county, have received large orders for their building material from the Lehigh Valley railroad company and other roads. The Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek railroad will open up a large scope of good timber lands.

—Harper's Monthly for April opens with a superb article on "Furniture and Its Decorations in the Renaissance." The illustrations for this article are rich and beautiful, having been mainly taken from photographic representations of Renaissance furniture by M. Goupil, of Paris. "Our Familiar Birds," "A Summer Cruise among the Atlantic Islands," (concluded), "Old Wiley," "Shoemaker and Naturalist," Popular Exposition of some Scientific Experiments," are among the very interesting contents of the number. The poetry is by the foremost American writers New York, Harper & Brothers.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His allwise providence, to remove by death our highly esteemed friend and co-worker, George W. Weight, from among us, therefore

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, and while we mourn his early departure we will profit by his example, that when our time comes to be called home we may be able to say "It is well."

Resolved, That in his death the cause of education has lost a warm friend, teachers an earnest co-worker, and Walker twp. a faithful teacher, who, by his amiable disposition and untiring energies, had won the esteem and confidence of all who knew him; although we shall miss him in our social gatherings, his memory will ever be kept green in the garden of our hearts.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family in this their sore affliction, and may He who quieted the troubled waters send peace and consolation to their sorrowing hearts.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the county papers, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

HATTIE SWARTZ,
DAVID BROWN,
EDWIN TWITMEYER,
Committee.

—STORE ROOM FOR RENT.—The undersigned offers the store-room, known as Herlacher's old stand, at Centre Hall, for rent. The stand is a desirable one in all respects Possession can be had any time after April 1st, by applying to J. HENRY KELLER at Centre Hall. tf.

FARMS TO LEASE.—
The undersigned wishes to lease 320 acres of land in Iowa for a term of years for improvement, 160 acres of which to be put under the plow next summer. These lands are among the best wheat lands of the state. For particulars inquire of
J. S. BARNHART,
16 nov 6m Bellefonte, Pa.

—J. C. Brachbill jr., has reduced the price of Furniture & Bedding from ten to twenty per cent.

—There are in existence a great many musical instruments which are sadly neglected in the most important part of their construction, that is tone. More time is taken, and too much labor and expense attached to the case, and the tone sadly neglected. This is not the case from what is said by the most credible parties of Mr. Daniel F. Beatty's instruments, Washington, New Jersey. The tone he considers the most essential part, and he spares no pains to make it durable, rich, and perfect and then constructs its case to correspond with price. See his advertisement elsewhere.

—Weather fine and spring-like this week and garden digging has begun.

—Renovo has the oil fever, and will cure it by boring at the upper end of the town.

—The Lock Haven market last week stood as follows: Butter, 25 to 30 cts per lb; Eggs 30 cts per doz; Lard, 14c per lb; Apples 30 to 40c per bu; Potatoes, $1 40 per bu; Chickens, 50 to 80 per pair; Apple butter, 12½ per quart; Cabbage, 7.

—The shipments of Clearfield coal for 1877 already show an increase of 60,744 tons as compared with the shipments last year during the same months.

—The coal trade on the Clearfield branch continues in a flourishing condition. 552 loaded cars on Friday and 489 on Saturday, passed over the road.

—Money saved by getting your Furniture at the new store of J. C. Brachbill jr., Bishop st. Bellefonte.

—The winter term of the Centre Hall common schools, under Prof. Wm. A. Krise, principal, and Mrs. C. E. Wolf and Miss Aggie Murray, teachers, closed with an interesting entertainment on last Thursday evening, at which the three grades were represented. The Exhibition was a success throughout, and a fine treat for the crowded audience. The dialogues, declamations, and other parts were creditably performed, showing the good effects of the pains bestowed upon the scholars by teachers in their training. The vocal music by the juveniles with organ accompaniment was charming. The Centre Hall Cornet Band, was present and discoursed music in its best style. We venture to assert that this entertainment was one of the richest common school treats given in the county. The programme was too lengthy to make individual mention in the columns of the Reporter of the participants, but all did well, and all spectators were highly pleased.

—Capt. G. H. Hassenplug, who will occupy Duncan's old and well known store-stand, at Spring Mills, has arrived at that place, and desires the community in general to bear in mind that he will in a few days receive from the eastern cities an entirely new stock of goods, surpassing any thing ever herctofore seen at Spring Mills or its vicinity, and will astonish the world in styles, quality, quantity, variety and low prices. So look out, farmers, mechanics and housekeepers in general of Gregg, Potter, Penn and the rest of mankind for a real live store at the former old Duncan stand. Mr. Hassenplug will start east next week, and in a short time thereafter the big show will open and the band begin to play.

—A wonderful story of sacrifice in selling goods low, is told in Loeb's column where the figures are given without fear, so customers can judge beforehand what is to be made. But the column does not tell the whole tale and can not—go to their store and see their large new stock, excelling all others.

—If you are in want of any kind of Furniture, Mattresses, Chairs &c go to J. C. Brachbill jr., and save from ten to twenty per cent.

SINKING CREEK MILLS, March 31.

MR. EDITOR: As letters are continually appearing in your columns from different parts of the county, I thought it would not be amiss to send you a few items from our vicinity.

The Rock Grove school gave a grand Exhibition on Wednesday evening, 28th, under the auspices of their esteemed and efficient teacher, Fred Jamison, who is an old teacher and knows how to get up an entertainment. Notwithstanding the bad weather the house was crowded with the patrons of the school and others who manifested a deep interest, and all left highly delighted with their treat. Music was furnished for the occasion by the Loop Band which was certainly of the highest order. This Band, though only organized last fall, is rising rapidly to eminence.

Mr. Samuel Royer is having his mill repaired, is putting in two new Turbine water wheels after which he expects to do the best of work. He has secured the services of Mr. Breon who is reputed as being one of the best millers in the county. P. O. S.

CENTRE HALL, April 10, 1877.

ED. REPORTER:—The conduct of some of the young men of this place and vicinity at the School Exhibition, on last Thursday evening, prompts me to write a few lines for publication in your paper. A great many, though not all, conducted themselves in a very unbecoming manner. Persons who were so unfortunate as to be late, were compelled to find seats in the back part of the house, and heard very little on account of the incessant noise made by these roughs, a few of whom made themselves extremely obnoxious by yelling nicknames at several of the actors as they appeared. The majority of them are old enough to know how to conduct themselves at such places, and their conduct in this instance shows their sense and bad training. They pretend to be gentlemen, but are far from being such in the estimation of the people. If several of them were severely punished I have no doubt it would stop their half-civilized behavior at such places. When people attend entertainments of this kind they expect to hear and be benefitted by going; but when a gang of such *gentlemen* infest the building we may as well stay away, because it is simply disgusting. Hope the authorities on another occasion like this will take the matter in hand and make a severe example of them. DISGUSTED SPECTATOR.

THOMAS A. HICKS. H. K. HICKS.
Bellefonte, 3 Mo-10, 1877.

TO OUR FRIENDS & CUSTOMERS:

We believe there is going to be a general revival of business of all kinds, and especially in our line, for hardware was never lower than at the present time. It has been on a gradual decline for years, and is certainly at the bottom now. We have bought a large stock of all kinds of goods at these low figures, and we intend to sell at lower prices than hardware was, or ever will be offered in Bellefonte. This is the time to buy, for you can positively get bargains from us. We defy competition, either in prices or quality of goods. We intend that no one shall undersell us. We have been barely keeping up the variety for some time back in order to take advantage of the low figures at the right time. We have now on hand 300 kegs Nails, over 100 doz. Door Locks and Latches, and Glass, Shovels, Hoes, Forks and all kinds of leading goods in proportion, which we propose to sell at the lowest CASH prices.

We have a very full line of Coach Makers' goods, all kinds of Wood Work, and Patent and Plain Wheels, Circles, Schackles, Drilling, &c., at the lowest prices.

FOR BLACKSMITHS.—We have a Norway Rod that we warrant and sell on trial. Vices and Bellows, and best Charcoal Iron; also Common Iron that is usually sold at very low prices.

FOR PAINTERS.—We offer special inducements in Pure Lead, Oils, Brushes, &c.

We have the sole agency for the celebrated Imperial Cast Steal Ohio Plows, formerly sold by Burnside & Thomas. They are warranted to give satisfaction. We also keep a full line of repairs for them.

We have a very full line of Cook Stoves and give a written guarantee with each one, if wanted.

Will cheerfully give any one our lowest prices who want them through the mail.

THOS. A. HICKS & BRO.,
Allegheny st., opposite Loeb's Store.

PENN'S VALLEY INSTITUTE.

The first session of this Preparatory School will open at CENTRE HALL, on THE LAST THURSDAY, (26) in April, 1877, and continue ten weeks. Students of both sexes will be prepared for College, Teaching and Business. Tuition from $5 to $8 per term. Board per week, $2 50 to 2.75. Address,
G. W. FORTNEY.
15feb 3mo Centre Hall, Pa.

—Last year we had a count among us and now we have a King King of the Clothing business, Newman King of cheapest clothing, Newman King of the largest stock of cheap clothing ever had in Centre county. Call at the Eagle Clothing store, Bellefonte, and see Newman King of the Centre county ready made clothing business.

The poor house election will be Saturday, April 21. The forms of tickets are as follows:

POOR HOUSE.
AGAINST ACCEPTANCE.

or If for it,

POOR HOUSE.
FOR ACCEPTANCE.

We will supply townships with either of the forms at 50cts per 100.

—Fresh Mackerel at Wolf's old stand.

LARGE FIRE AT LOCK HAVEN.

Lock Haven, April 3.—This morning a fire destroyed the Fredericks block, corner of Main and Grove streets. The following firms occupied the building and are the principal losers: Wallace Hilton & Co., drugs, loss $30,000; Mollick & Schuyler, grocers, loss, $10,000; Baker & McCormick stove and tinware $8,000; George Elberl, printer, $1,200. The losson the building is $18,000. Total insurance, about $25,000. The fire was probably caused by spontaneous combustion.

A LIBERTINE AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE MEETS DEATH.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 5.—A Pullman car to day ran over and fatally injured a young man in this city while fleeing from justice. He had brought ruin to a lady at Lock Haven, Pa., and to escape arrest disappeared from home last night. Before dawn this morning he attempted to cross the railroad and was frightfully mangled. He at first represented himself to be Charles Ward, of Baltimore, but as his end drew near he gave his proper name—William Calhoun. The same man attempted to commit suicide last summer by shooting himself in the head at Brooklyn, N. Y.

TERRIFIC AVALANCHE IN NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax, N. S., March 29—During a heavy storm a huge mass of snow became detached from Summit Hill, near Betts' Cove copper mine, swept down and completely buried two houses. One man and five children were taken out dead from the ruins. Thirty-five persons were in the houses when the avalanche commenced.

In Market street, Philadelphia, "dummy cars" have been successfully substituted for horse cars. It is found that the saving in running expenses is some 25 per cent. and the increase in receipts some 40 per cent.

[Read this.]

A GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

The Illustrated History of the Centennial Exhibition, with a full description of the great Buildings and all the objects of interest Exhibited in them. By James D. McCabe, author of "The Centennial History of the United States," Etc. Embelished with nearly 400 fine engravings of buildings and scenes in the Great Exhibition.

The National Publishing Co. of Philadelphia, have issued a large and handsome volume bearing the above title. The intense interest everywhere manifested in the great Exhibition, and the eager desire to obtain a complete and connected account of it, will unquestionably cause this book to be have a very large circulation.

This History of the Centennial Exhibition is not a dry list of articles exhibited. It is a superb volume of 918 pages, from the pen of one of the most popular authors of the day. Mr. McCabe received the constant and sympathetic co-operation of the Centennial authorities, and enjoyed peculiar advantages in the preparation of this work. He went, note book in hand, through every department of the Exhibition, and the result of his labors is a work abounding in brilliant descriptions of the World's Fair. He traces the history of the great enterprise from its inception to its triumphant closing day. He then takes us through every part of the Exhibition grounds, giving brilliant accounts of every building and other feature of interest within them. We are taken through the Main building, Machinery Hall, the Agricultural and Horticultural Halls, the Art Gallery, the Government building, and all the other structures, and our deepest attention is held all the time by the descriptions of the rare and beautiful objects contained in them.

The book is written with a vigor and brilliancy which render it a complete and life-like picture of the great World's Fair, and which make it invaluable to all classes of our people. There is another book in print which gives one-tenth of the information contained in this work. To those who have visited the Exhibition it will be a pleasing souvenir of their visit, and enable them to recall the magnificent scenes they have witnessed. To those who could not make the journey, the book is a necessity, for it will enable them to enjoy the delights of a thorough acquaintance with the great Exhibition in the quietude of their own homes.

The work is superbly illustrated. The price is low and within the reach of all. It is sold by subscription only, and Mr. C. Dinges, who is the authorized agent for this section, is now canvassing for it.

DEATHS.

On 2, near Centre Hall, Catherine, wife of Michael Speicher, aged 78 years, 4 months and 28 days.

At Glasford, Ill., on 20 March, of cramp colic, Mary Catherine, daughter of David Miller, formerly of Penn Hall, aged 20 years, 10 months and 1 day.

In Gregg twp., April 3, Mrs. Sarah Ziegler, widow of Peter Ziegler, aged 71 years and 6 months.

On 30 March, at Aaronsburg, Stover, son of Frank and Catherine Dutweiler, aged 3 months and 28 days.

On 10 in Penn tp., of erysipelas, Henry Moyer, aged about 65 years.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.—January 19 by Shortlidge & Co.

White wheat, 1 50.	
Red " 1 50.	
Rye, 56.	
Corn, shelled, 45.	
Corn, ear, 40.	
Oats, 30.	
Barley, rye weight, 55.	
Cloverseed $9 to $9 25 per 64 pounds.	
Potatoes retail, 1 00.	
Flour per barrel, wholesale,	$6 75.
" retail,	$7 00.
Nova Scotia plaster, ground,	10 00.
Cayuga "	$9 00.
Anthracite coal:	
Chestnut per ton at yard,	$5 00.
Small store, "	$5 25.
Stove, "	$5 25.
Egg, "	$5 00.
Broken, "	$5 00.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Sam'l Krise, late of Centre Hall, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.
WM. A. KRISE,
12ap;6t Admin. Cum Testamento Annexo.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Baney, late of Gregg twp, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate are requested to bring forward their claims duly authenticated by law, for settlement.
ANNIE M BANEY,
Madisonburg,
J. F. REIFSNYDER,
Millheim,
12ap;6t Administrators.

PICTURE FRAMES!

GREAT CENTRAL DEPOT FOR PICTURE FRAMES.

A large and complete assortment of Picture Frames.
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
At the Lowest Possible Prices,
At About Half the Usual Prices.

Sizes and styles not on hand will be procured at short notice.

Call at Welch's Cheap BOOK & STATIONERY Store, No. 3, Humes's Block

MOTTO FRAMES varnished, with glass and back complete for 35 cents.

BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS 8x10 for 5 cents.

GOOD NOTE PAPER at 7 cts. quire.

GOOD ENVELOPES at 5 cents pack.

MOTTOES for 5 cents.

SPLINTS for Picture Frames of every size and color.
29 mar. JAS. WELCH.

S. & A. Loeb.

THE TIMES ADMONISH YOU,
THE TIMES ADMONISH YOU,

TO SAVE MONEY WHEN YOU CAN,
TO SAVE MONEY WHEN YOU CAN,

We are selling—CARPETS AT 20 CTS.
We are selling—CARPETS AT 20 CTS.
We are selling—CARPETS AT 20 CTS.

We are selling—CARPETS AT 25 CTS.
We are selling—CARPETS AT 25 CTS.
We are selling—CARPETS AT 25 CTS.

We are selling—ING'N CARP'TS at 30c.
We are selling—ING'N CARP'TS at 30c
We are selling—ING'N CARP'TS at 30c.

We are selling—INGRAINS AT 35 cents.
We are selling—INGRAINS AT 35 cents.
We are selling—INGRAINS AT 35 cents.

We are selling— Damask hall & stair car'ts
We are selling— Damask hall & stair car'ts
We are selling— Damask hall & stair car'ts

We are selling—Superfine Ingrain at 75c.
We are selling—Superfine Ingrain at 75c.
We are selling—Superfine Ingrain at 75c.

We are selling—Tapestry Brussels at $1,00
We are selling—Tapestry Brussels at $1,00
We are selling—Tapestry Brussels at $1,00

We are selling—Ladies' Dolmans at $2,50
We are selling—Ladies' Dolmans at $2,50
We are selling—Ladies' Dolmans at $2,50

We are selling—Ladies' Dolmans at $3,00
We are selling—Ladies' Dolmans at $3,00
We are selling—Ladies' Dolmans at $3,00.

We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $1,00
We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $1,00
We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $1,00

We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $1,50
We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $1,50
We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $1,50

We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $2,00
We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $2,00
We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $2,00

We are selling—Ladies Shoes at $1,00
We are selling—Ladies Shoes at $1,00
We are selling—Ladies Shoes at $1,00

We are selling—Ladies Shoes at $1,25
We are selling—Ladies Shoes at $1,25
We are selling—Ladies Shoes at $1,25

We are selling—Ladies' Button Shoes at $1,50
We are selling—Ladies' Button Shoes at $1,50
We are selling—Ladies' Button Shoes at $1,50

We are selling—Calicoes at 5 cents.
We are selling—Calicoes at 5 cents.
We are selling—Calicoes at 5 cents.

We are selling—Spool Cotton at 2 cts
We are selling—Spool Cotton at 2 cts
We are selling—Spool Cotton at 2 cts

We are selling—Dress Goods at 8 cts
We are selling—Dress Goods at 8 cts
We are selling—Dress Goods at 8 cts

We are selling—New Spring Plaids at 10 cents
We are selling—New Spring Plaids at 10 cents
We are selling—New Spring Plaids at 10 cents

We are selling—Men's Plough Shoes at $1,25
We are selling—Men's Plough Shoes at $1,25
We are selling—Men's Plough Shoes at $1,25

We are selling—Men's Gaiters at $1,50
We are selling—Men's Gaiters at $1,50
We are selling—Men's Gaiters at $1,50

In fact we are selling everything at prices that will convince all that we have touched the very bottom—no trouble to show goods for the purpose of comparing prices.

S. & A. LOEB.

SHERIFF SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias levari facias and venditioni exponas therein will be exposed to public sale in the Court House at Bellefonte, on Saturday, the 21st day of April, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate of the defendants, to wit:

All that certain building and lot of ground, situate in Spring and Benner twps Centre county, Pa. Bounded on the north by public road leading through Nittany valley, on the east by lands of J. M. Garbrick, and Daniel Lesh, and on the south and west by lands of Daniel Lesh. Is a two story frame dwelling house built in the shape of the letter L, fronting on the public road 26 feet by 34½ feet facing the east, the width of the front extending south being 15 feet and the part extending to the west being 20 feet and the respective lengths in the angle formed by the building being 21 feet facing the south and 14 feet facing the west. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Dr. P. S. Fisher owner or reputed owner.

ALSO,

All those three lots of ground situate in Bellefonte. One thereof bounded on the north by 30 feet of Bishop street, on the west by J. B. Butts 200 feet, south by Logan street 30 feet, east by lot of D. Woodring 200 feet, thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house. Another thereof bounded north by Turnpike, on east by heirs of Harris, dec'd, south by Valentine, thereon erected a two story frame dwelling, &c. The other thereof bounded north by turnpike 50 feet, on the west by Harris estate, south by Valentine & Co, east by an alley, thereon erected a two story dwelling house, etc. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Charles Brown.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in Bellefonte. Fronting on the west on Spring street, south by Reformed church parsonage, east by an alley and on the north by lot of A. Valentine, containing 50 feet front and extending back 200, thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of H. D. Yerger.

ALSO,

All the right title and interest of B. Liggett and J. I. Delong in the following described tracts of land in Liberty twp. One thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to Peter Lytle containing 506½ acres and allowance bounded and described as follows viz: beginning at a post on the bank of Bald Eagle Creek, thence south 70° east 280 perches to a post, thence south 45° west 148 perches to a black oak, thence north 45° west 114 perches to a white oak, thence north 31° west 27 perches to a hickory on the bank of Bald Eagle creek thence north 25° east 20 perches to a post, thence north 40° east 230 perches to the place of beginning.

ALSO,

One other tract thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted Christopher Smith, containing 459 acres and allowance. Bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at an ash on the bank of Bald Eagle creek, thence south 20° east 380 perches to a pine, thence south 45° west 196 perches to a post corner of Peter Lytle, thence north 20° west 380 perches to a post on the bank of Bald Eagle creek, thence north 45° east 196 perches to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving 10 acres sold to George Revle, bounded and described as follows: beginning at a post on the the bank of Bald Eagle creek, thence south 18° west 39 perches to stones, thence north 72° east 38 perches to stones, thence north 16½° west 44 perches to the bank of said creek, thence up said creek to place of beginning.

ALSO,

One other part of a tract surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to John Potter, containing about 100 acres. Bounded and described as follows: beginning at an ash on the bank of Bald Eagle Creek, corner Christopher Smith, thence south 20° east 380 perches to a pine, thence north 45° east 70 perches to stones, thence 20° along line tract 97 acres and 134 perches of J. I. Delong, west to a post 288 rods on the bank of Bald Eagle creek, thence up said creek to the place of beginning, being the same premises purchased by article of agreement from John Irvin jr., by the said B. Liggett and J. I. Delong. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Liggett and J. I. Delong.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate in the twp. of Union Centre county, bounded and described as follows: on the north by lands of Jacob Roff and Aaron R. Hall, on the east by lands of John Underwood, on the south by land of Calvin Peters and James Steer, on the west by lands of James Steer, Aaron R. Hall and Jacob Roff, containing about 150 acres more or less, being part of a large tract of land in the warrantee name of John Hutton, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, thereon erected a two story dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. R. Hall.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage tenement or tract of land situate in Benner twp. Centre county, bounded and described as follows. On the north by lands of William P. Fisher, on the east by lands of Isaac Haupt, on the south by lands of Jas and Robert Henderson and others, and on the west by lands of William Alexander, containing 140 acres more or less, thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of G W Thomas.

ALSO,

All that certain messuge tenement or tract of land situate in Union twp, Centre county, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the Bellefonte and Philipsburg turnpike road, thence north 58° east 49¼ perches to stones by white oak, thence north 24° west 212 perches to a chestnut oak, thence north 62° west 146 perches to a chestnut sprout, thence east 18 perches to a chestnut, thence south 6° west 67 perches to a post, thence north 70° east 34 perches to a post on the said turnpike road, and thence along said road the several courses and distances thereof to a post the place of beginning, containing 178 acres and 142 perches and allowance, thereon erected a two and one half story frame dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Loughry.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by Lamb street, on the east by lot of E. C Humes, on the south by the lot of John Caldwell and on the west by lot of John Caldwell, fronting on the said Lamb street about 75 feet, and extending back about 120 feet, thereon erected a two story log house, frame warehouse, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of August Foucart.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage tenement or tract of land consisting of three lots situate in the town of Julian, in Huston twp, Centre county, Pa. Bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by railroad avenue, on the south by the Furnace property, on the east by a street and on the west by Furnace street fronting on railroad avenue 170 feet and extending back 160 feet to the said furnace property known and designated in the plan of said town as lots No. 4, 5, and 6, being the same lots of ground which Thomas S. Patchell and Mary A., his wife by deed, bearing date the 14 Sept. A. D., 1872, granted and conveyed to the said Reuben W. Richards, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, theron erected a large two story Hotel building, frame stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Reuben W. Richards.

ALSO,

All the interest of defendants in all that messuage tenement lot or piece of ground situate in Milesburg, Miles Township, Centre County Penna. Bounded and described as follows to wit: Each lot containing Sixty-six feet front on High street and extending from thence back 181½ feet to an alley and known to be Lots No 83 and 84 in the general plan of said town. Thereon erected a two Story dwelling house Wagonmaker shop and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of L. H. Fulmer

The terms of above Sales are Cash and no deeds will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full.
L W. MUNSON
April 5. Sheriff

SPRING, - - - - - - - - 1877.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED.

FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

WE HAVE THE GOODS!

PRICES LOW!

Selection Unsurpassed! Stock Large.

And now we extend a cordial invitation to our friends, patrons and the public generally. We will say this, Come! if we do not show you

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK

AT PRICES LOWER THAN USUAL,

and if we cannot prove that it is to your interest to patronize us, then don't buy; but come and satisfy yourself.

We have opened a full line of

DRY GOODS

Clothing, Carpets,
Boots & Shoes, Groceries,
QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, HATS AND CAPS,

and in fact everything and anything embraced in the above line.

We will beat everything in prices and assortment, and our past, we trust, will be a sufficient guarantee to our patrons of fair and honest treatment. We have established and will maintain our reputation. The large trade we do enables us to get fresh goods daily, which is a great advantage to our patrons in all lines, and more especially in Groceries. Call, and it will prove to your interest.

VALENTINES & CO.

H. HERMAN, Manager.

5 PER CT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH!

WE HAVE, AT PRESENT, ON OUR COUNTERS, A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS, WHICH WE ARE OFFERING VERY LOW TO CASH BUYERS.

OUR LINE OF MOURNING CALICOES IS COMPLETE.		Cotton Lops, 15, 22 and 28c	"
		Calicoes, 6, 7, 8 and 9c	"
Bengal Plaids,	12½c per yd.	Lancaster Ginghams, 10c	"
Star Mills,	15c "	Best Cotton Carpet Chain 25c	"
Alpacas, 75, 50, 45, 25c	"	Bed Ticking, 14, 20, 25, 38c	per yd.
Clark's O. N. T. Thread, 75c	per doz.	Split and double Zephyr	"
Men's Shirting, 12½, 15, 20c	per yd.	Black and White, 18c	per oz.
Bleached Muslin, 5 to 16c	"	All other colors, 20c	"
Unbleached, 5 to 10c	"	Germantown Wool, 12½c	"
Sugar, 10, 11, 12c	per lb	A large stock of Linseed Oil, White Lead, (Lewis'), Putty, etc, on hand. Sold by special contract.	
Best White, 12½c	"		
Mackerel, Lake Herring and white Fish very low. TERMS positively CASH, or Country Produce.			

Respectively,
ISAAC D. BOYER,
Aaronsburg.

W. R. CAMP'S
CENTRE HALL
Furniture Rooms!

I would respectfully inform the citizens of Centre county that I have opened Furniture Rooms in Centre Hall, and have on hand a large stock of Furniture and Chairs, consisting in part of
CHAMBER SUITS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
BREAKFAST TABLES,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
BEDSTEADS
SINKS,
CHAIRS,
&c.

Which will be sold at the lowest cash prices; come and examine my stock of Furniture before buying elsewhere.

UNDERTAKING

a specialty. COFFINS and CASKETS always on hand. Funerals attended with an ELEGANT NEW HEARSE at any distance. Payments easy.
Mar 29 3m W. R. CAMP.

BRICK FOR SALE.—First class brick will be kept on hand for sale by J. O. Deininger at Zerbe's Centre Hall brick yards. These brick are offered so low that it will pay persons at a distance to come here for them.

Intending to continue in the manufacture of brick they will be kept constantly on hand, and fair inducements offered to purchasers.
H. E. ZERBE.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following petitions for license, have been filed in the Prothonotary's office, and application will be made to the court to grant the same at April term next.

Jos. Kreamer.	Tavern,	Penn twp
G. Hogg	"	Spring "
Alex. Hipster.	"	Harris "
Daniel Crouin.	"	Rush "
W. S. Long	"	Haines "
John Ocker.	"	Miles "
D. H. Ruhl.	Saloon,	Snowshoe "
Jeff Hays.	Tavern,	Rush "
Elizabeth Kunes.	"	Eaglville.
W. S. Musser.	"	Millheim.
Jno. Spangler.	"	Centre Hall
Catharine Smith.	Saloon,	Snowshoe "
J. G. Uzzle.	Tavern,	" "
I. D. Boyer.	"	Haines "
S. H. Kunes	"	Liberty "
Julius Seigworth.	"	Boggs "
Henry Robb.	"	Walker "
Robert Lloyd.	"	Philipsburg.
John Ramsdale.	"	" "
Hiram Harris.	"	" "
I. D. Passmore.	"	" "
Richard Hays.	"	" "
C. A. Faulkner.	"	" "
Adam Baum, jr.	wholesale L S	Bellefonte
Chas. Brown.	"	"
G. M. Downing.	Saloon,	"
John Dougherty.	Tavern,	"
John Bradley.	"	"
H. C. Yeager.	Saloon,	"
Daniel Garman.	Tavern,	"
John Anderson.	Saloon,	"
Edward Brown.	Tavern,	"
Fred. Smith.	Saloon,	"
William Dolan	Tavern,	"
R. V. Shaffer.	"	Howard.
John Odenkirk.	"	Potter twp.
M. L. Leitzel.	"	" "
Frank M'Cullum	Hotel	Bellefonte.
Jackson Roush	Tavern	Keberburg
G. C. Brown.	"	Gregg "
Moses Strous.	Saloon	Bellefonte boro "
Peter Weber.	"	Philipsburg "
Simon Freedman.	Wholesale	L S. "
Mrs Rachel Haywood.	Saloon	" "
Wm. J. Keller.	Tavern	Rush twp.
John Copperhaven	"	Taylor "
Joel Kling.	Saloon	Jacksonville
Robert Taylor	Tavern	Philipsburg
Saml. and Shadrach Steffy.		Tavern
Ferguson twp.		

A. WILLIAMS, Prothy.

W. F. REBER, Attorner-at-Law. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care in Clearfield or Centre county. Office with D. F. Fortney, Bellefonte.

J. P. HARRIS, DANIEL HESS, J. A. BEAVER, WM. WOLF, WM. B. MINGLE.

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.
CENTRE HALL, PA.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS, and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
WM. WOLF, Pres't. WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once. H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Portland, Maine. 22 feb y

WM. P. M'MANUS, Attorney at-law Bellefonte, Pa. Office with Jas McManus, esq 28jul tf

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine

Just a Few Words.

Just a few words, but they blinded
The brightness all out of a day;
Just a few words, but they lifted
The shadows and cast them away.

Only a frown, but it dampen'd
The cheer of a dear little heart;
Only a smile, but its sweetness
Check'd tears that were ready to start.

Oh! that the rules of our living
More like to the golden would be
Much, oh! so much more of sunshine
Would go out from you and from me.

Pride and its Fall.

"It's a fine prospect in life for Mary Moreau," said Patty Dexter, with a sigh.

"Oh! I dare say," said Mrs. Pendasset, brusquely. "But I've no patience with a girl who allows herself to be so foolishly elated by a mere piece of good luck."

Mrs. Pendasset was a white-locked old lady, with black eyebrows, a suspicion of a beard and a deep bass voice, and when she said anything, it sounded very much in earnest indeed.

"I think Mary is a little conceited," said Patty.

"Think!" echoed Mrs. Pendasset. "There's no sort of doubt about it. A good deal conceited, you had better say. Never mind, Patty, she's engaged to a fine gentleman, with white hands and broadcloth clothes, and your young man works in a carpenter's shop." Patty blushed a little at this, for she was in the habit of calling Mark Robinson, her affianced lover, "a builder"); "but I give a deal more for your chance of happiness in married life than for Mary Moreau's. And to think how recklessly she flung James Bennett over for this fine new lover of hers. Well," with a long breath, and a slight elevation of the Roman nose, "she'll live to be sorry for it yet, or I'm no prophet."

Patty Dexter went on with her sewing in silence.

She was making up a pretty dove colored cashmere dress to be married in, for Patty was not one of the gilded daughters of luxtry who can afford a different toilet for every occasion.

In her case the bridal dress would have to officiate as traveling dress also and best dress for a year afterwards.

There was only a black silk and a blue alpaca besides in her simple trousseau, and she could not help remembering, with a transitory pang of envy, the exquisite white silk, thick and soft as a magnolia leaf, which Mary Moreau had shown her, as the dress she was to be married in.

Mark Robinson was very nice; until within a month Patty had imagined him perfection. But why couldn't Mark have been a grand gentleman, like Mary's lover?

Mrs. Moreau kept boarders, and Mary earned her own living in Mme. Poillon's millinery.

At least she had done so until her blue eyes and dimples attracted the attention of Mr. Guy St. Clair, who had temporarily engaged her mother's best rooms—and now the pretty milliner's girl was lifted out of her sphere at once.

"Mary, you'd never give me up?" said poor James Bennett, who was unable to believe his own ears when he heard of Mary's engagement.

"Don't be silly, Mr. Bennett," said Mary, with dignity.

"But you promised me, Mary. And you're been wearing my ring for a year," pleaded the young man.

"Oh, that was all nonsense," said Mary, tossing her pretty little head. "There's your trumpery ring back again if you want it! And of course no one attaches any importance to a boy-and-girl flirtation."

"I meant it, Mary!"

"The more fool you!" retorted saucy Mary.

And that was all the consolation James Bennett could obtain from his fickle lady-love.

Mrs. Moreau was hardly less delighted than her daughter with this unexpected dawn of good luck.

She was a silly, soft-hearted matron, who had read a good many novels and acquired, in spite of her fifty years of poverty and struggling privation, very little actual knowledge of the world that was around her.

"I always knew that you was made for a lady, Mary," said Mrs. Moreau. "And you shall have that hundred pounds Uncle John left us, for your outfit. I intended it to refurnish the house, but it ain't likely I shall go on having boarders after you're married to a rich gentleman like Mr. St. Clair."

And Mary, unconsciously selfish in her great happiness, took the family fortune without once thinking of the three younger girls who were badly off for shoes, and wore decidedly shabby shawls to and from school.

"Of course, when I am rich, I can give them plenty of things," said Mary to herself. "And mamma shall come and live me, and the girls shall go to a regular boarding school."

And Mr. St. Clair was certainly, as Mrs. Moreau delightedly declared, "a real gentleman, as thought nothing of a fresh pair of kid gloves every week, and used Cologne water!"

He talked vagnely about taking Mary on the Continent for the winter, and alluded to his villa at Brighton and the house he meant to buy in Belgravia, asked Mary whether she would prefer a basket phaeton, with cream-colored ponies, or a landau, and expressed his opinion that no lady should ever be without two India shawls at the very least.

And, to cap the climax, he came home one day with a velvet case in his hand and tossed it debonnairly, into his *fiancée's* lap.

"For you, Mary," said he.

She opened it with varying color and lips all wreathed with smiles.

"Oh, Guy!" cried she. "Diamonds?"

"I hope you'll like them," said he, carelessly. "They suit my taste."

"I will wear them to be married in," said Mary, radiantly. "Oh, Guy! how can I ever thank you enough?"

And she remembered poor James Bennett's inexpensive little garnet ring with a thrill of indescribable contempt.

Yet how beautiful she had thought it at the time.

They were sitting together in the back parlor the next day, when a boy brought a note for Mr. St. Clair.

"How provoking!" exclaimed the bridegroom-elect, knitting his brows.

"What is it, Guy?" said Mary.

"The bill for those diamonds. I told the blockheads not to send it until my remittances came from London, but they must have misunderstood."

"They'll wait, won't they?" said innocent Mary.

"Oh, yes, they'll wait! but I should like to send the money at once. One doesn't want to be under an obligation to that sort of people. But it don't signify. I'll just step out and borrow of a fellow at the bank. Anybody will let me have a thousand."

He took up his hat.

Mary, who had glanced at the open bill, put her hand on his arm to detain him.

"Wait, Guy," said she; "I can lend you the money. Mamma's lawyer paid in Uncle John's bequest this morning—don't you remember? You were in the dining-room when the check came."

"All right," said Mr. St. Clair, carelessly, to the lad; "go back to Dudley's and tell 'em I'll call and settle in half an hour."

"A hundred pounds is nothing to you, Guy," said Mary, admiringly.

"Not such a great deal," said Mr. St. Clair, shrugging his shoulders. "Well, I may as well go and settle the bill. I shall never buy anything there again, if they're in such a confounded hurry for their money. You'll be ready for the opera when I come back, will you, Mary?"

"Shall you be long?"

"Oh, not more than an hour."

Mary was all ready at the hour's end, in a little lace hat she had tacked together herself, with a cluster of crushed roses and a fall of Spanish blonde, while on her shoulders she wore a white shawl she had borrowed from Mrs. Pepperhill, the parlor boarder.

But Mr. St. Clair did not come.

In truth and in fact, he never came at all.

And at the end of a week Mary Moreau came to the tardy conclusion that she had been the victim of a deliberate scheme of treachery, and that Mr. Guy St. Clair was a villian.

"But, at all events, we've got two diamonds," said Mrs. Moreau, triumphantly.

And she carried them to the jeweler's. The jeweler put on his spectacles, peered at the glittering stones and shook his head.

"Paste," was all he said.

"Not real! Surely you do not mean that they are not real!" gasped poor Mrs. Moreau.

"Not worth five shillings," said the jeweler, turning to attend to another customer.

* * * * * * * * *

"Well," said Mrs. Pendasset, "and so the Moreaus have found their level again, have they? But it was a pretty costly experiment for 'em, poor things! Only think, Mary's £100 and all that bill he owed to Mrs. Moreau for three months' board!"

"And Nelly Bennett tells me Mary is to marry James, after all," said Patty Dexter. "If I were James, I would not put up with any other man's second-hand sweetheart."

"Nonsense, Patty, nonsense," said Mrs. Pendasset. "Never hit a foe that is down. James Bennett has sufficient common sense to see that Mary Moreau will make all the better wife for this little bit of experience that has seasoned her life."

And perhaps old Mrs. Pendasset's philosophy was correct.

MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.

The Confession of John D. Lee—The Terrible Story of the Slaughter of Men, Women and Children as Told by the Leader of the Mormon Party.

"My name is John D. Lee. I was born on September 6, 1812, at Kaskaskia, Randolph county, Ill. My mother belonged to the Catholic church and I was christened in the faith. My parents died while I was still a child and my boyhood was one of trial and hardships.

"I married Agathe Ann Woolsey in 1833 and moved to Fayette county, Ill., on Rock creek, where I became wealthy.

"In 1836 I became acquainted with some traveling Mormon preachers. I bought, read and believed the book of Mormon. I sold my property in Illinois and moved to Fairwest, in Missouri, in 1837, where I joined the Mormon church and became intimately acquainted with Joseph Smith, Brigham Young and other leaders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

* * * * * * * *

"I was an honored man in the church, flattered and regarded by Brigham Young and the apostles until 1868, when I was cut off from the church and selected as a scapegoat to suffer for and bear the sins of my people.

"As a duty to myself and mankind I now confess all that I know and all that I did at the Mountain Meadow massacre, without animosity to any one, shielding none, giving facts as they existed.

"Those with me on that occasion were acting under orders from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. The horrid deeds then committed were done as a duty which we believed we owed to God and our church.

"We were all sworn to secrecy before and after the massacre. The penalty for giving information concerning the same was death. As I am to suffer death for what I then did and have been betrayed, both by those who gave me the orders to act and the most active of my assistants, I now give the world the true facts as they exist, and tell why the massacre was committed and who were active participants.

"The Mountain Meadow massacre was the result of the direct teachings of Brigham Young, and it was done by the orders of those high in authority in the Mormon community.

"The immediate orders for the massacre were issued by Colonel Dame, Lieutenant Colonel Isaac C. Haight and the council at Cedar City, Utah.

"I held no position either in the civil or military departments, or in the church at that time.

"About September 7 I went to Cedar City, where I met Isaac C. Haight, president or governor of that State of Zion, and also lieutenant colonel of the Iron county Mormon militia. This was on a Sunday. Lieutenant Colonel Haight was the leader there in all things, civil, clerical and military. It was a crime punishable by death to disobey his orders.

"Lieutenant Colonel Haight gave me a full account of the immigrants who were coming. We slept in the iron works all that night and arranged our plans.

"Lieutenant Colonel Haight said the immigrants were a rough set; that they were bad men, robbers and murderers, and had helped to kill the Mormon prophets. I believed him.

"I was ordered to raise the Indians to attack the train and run off the cattle and to have the Indians kill the immigrants. I sent Carl Shirts, my son-in-law, to raise the southern Indians for the work. Nephi Johnson went to other tribes.

"On Monday morning I left the iron works to obey my orders. Lieutenant Colonel Haight said: 'We are acting by orders—it is all right. We will let the Indians bear all the blame.'

"I said we are forbidden to shed innocent blood. The reply of Haight was: 'There is not a drop of innocent blood in the whole lot. Go, Brother Lee, and carry out the instructions of those in authority. If you are dutiful in this your reward shall be great in the Kingdom of God, for God will bless those who obey counsel and make all things fit for the people of the Lord in their days.'

"On my way home I passed many Indians out on the warpath. I promised to join them the next day. On Tuesday morning the Indians attacked the train, just at daylight, and killed seven and wounded sixteen immigrants. The Indians lost some of their warriors. The immigrants then fortified their position, and the Indians surrounded them and sent for me.

"The whole county was aroused, both whites and Indians rushing to Mountain Meadow from all directions.

"I arrived at the camp late on Tuesday afternoon and found the Indians in large force. They demanded that I should lead the attack. I refused until further orders were received from Haight or Dame.

"I then went south ten miles and met some whites and Indians coming from that direction. I camped there that night and on Wednesday went to the Meadows and sent a man to Cedar City for further orders.

"On Thursday the orders came by Major Higby. There were fifty-eight whites and about 500 Indians there. Then Major Higby made a speech and said that the immigrants were all to be killed who could talk; that we must get them out of the fortifications by treachery.

"I was to follow the flag of truce and make a treaty with the besieged, and promise protection. I was also to get the arms of the immigrants and the sick and wounded, and also the children into wagons. Then the troops, under Major Higby, would meet the immigrants. The Indians were to remain in ambush. The women were to go ahead. The Indians were then to kill the women. The militia were to kill the men, and I and the drivers of the wagons were to kill the wounded and sick that were in the wagons.

"Several other men then made speeches. Then we had a prayer circle, and then more speeches were made, and it was agreed by all parties that it was the will of God for us to do as we were ordered.

"On Friday morning the immigrants had a white flag flying, and the Mormon brethren again assembled. Speeches were made, and all expressed themselves as willing to act.

"There were present fifty-four or fifty-eight whites and about 400 or 500 Indians. Higby addressed the party, saying that the immigrants must be put out of the way.

"The flag of truce was then sent forward. It was carried by William Bateman. He was met half way by the immigrants, and they held a parley with him. Bateman then returned and reported that the immigrants would surrender their arms and do as they had been requested. The Mormon soldiers then marched out to within 200 yards of the immigrants. They next took wagons and went to the camp and stated their orders.

"The immigrants then surrendered and put their arms, the sick and the wounded and the children into the wagons. While they were burying their dead men the immigrants burst into tears and said they feared treachery. As soon as the wagons were loaded the train was started. The immigrants marched in single file, the women and large children being ahead; then the men came.

"When the wagons were half a mile off the fire commenced. The Indians killed all the women and large children. The Mormons killed the men. The drivers with me killed the sick and the wounded. We saved seventeen of the children. The dead were stripped and mutilated and the corpses left on the field. The Mormons camped on the field. The next day Lieutenant Colonel Haight, Colonel Dame and other leaders came over. Finally they quarreled. Lieutenant Colonel Haight said to Colonel Dame:

"'You ordered it, and, damn you, it is too late to go back.'

"Dame said he did not know there were so many of them. We buried the dead and drove the cattle to the Iron Springs.

"All the wagons and other property were sold in Cedar City by the order of the church authorities. All of these orders were fully obeyed. The horrors attending the massacre of the immigrants were beyond my description.

"The brethren were again sworn to secrecy. This was also done by order of the church, which was then at war with the United States government.

"I went to Salt Lake City and made my report to Brigham Young ten days after the massacre. I told him all, everything—who were there, who were guilty and who were active in killing the immigrants; in fact, all I knew. I said to him: 'You must sustain us or release us from the endowment oath to avenge the death of the prophets.'

"Brigham Young said: 'I will communicate with God.' I went back the next morning, when Young said: 'Brother Lee, not a drop of innocent blood has been shed. I have gone to God in prayer. God has shown me that it was a just act. The people did right, but were only a little hasty. I have direct evidence from God that the act was a just one, that it was in accord with God's will. I sustain you and the brethren in all that you did. All I fear is treachery on the part of the brethren. Go home and tell the brethren I sustain them. Keep all secret as the grave. Never tell any one, and write me a letter laying all the blame on the Indians. I will then report to the United States government that it was an Indian massacre.'

"Brigham Young was then and for many years after fully satisfied with me and my act. He gave me three wives after that and appointed me probate judge of Washington county.

"Nothing but cowardice has made him desert me now. Fifty head of cattle were sold in Salt Lake City by the authorities for merchandise. The immigrants had 450, making 500 cattle in all. They had only a little money. When Cruelbaugh was judge in Utah and went to Mountain Meadow to investigate the massacre, Brigham Young came with him; he then knew all about the massacre and upheld the brethren. He preached at Cedar City and said about the immigrants: 'Do you know who they were? I will tell you. They were the fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts and children of the men who killed the saints in Jackson county, and afterwards killed the prophet in Carthage jail. Their children are in the poorhouse; their relatives refuse them because they are the children of thieves, outlaws and murderers. I have been told there are many brethren who are willing to inform on those who did this thing. I hope there is no truth in the rumor. I hope no such person lives.

"'If there is, I tell you what your fate will be. Unless you repent at once, keep secret all that you know and protect each other you will die a dog's death. You will soon go to hell as damned, lost souls. Let me hear no more of treachery among my people. Anyone who had proved traitor there would have met the destroying angel at once.'"

The Chico Massacre.

The story of the wholesale murder of Chinamen near Chico, Butte county, California, by a gang of whites, says the New York *Tribune*, is about as disagreeable and discouraging as any which we could receive from that quarter. Five Chinese agriculturists were set upon in the night and their sleep by the whites, were shot dead, and their cabin set on fire. They seem to have given no provocation except that of working on the land. This act of cruel violence has created great excitement in the neighborhood.

We are glad to say that the citizens of the place have behaved very well, and are doing what they can to bring the assassins to justice. It appears that there is a secret society in California called the Order of the Caucasians, and there is a strong disposition to hold it responsible for this as well as for lesser outrages upon the Chinese. Meanwhile, it must be observed that the persecuted race shows no disposition to submit quietly to wrong. The Chinamen of Chico have sent a deputation to San Francisco to procure $1,000 from the Chinese companies, to be offered as a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers.

Whatever may be the best opinion respecting the Chinese question in California, good citizens there can have but one mind about crimes against the person or property of the obnoxious race. A few more outrages like this, and the sympathy of the whole country will be not only with the outraged, but with all their kith and kin. It is hard that the rational and humane adjustment of a delicate and difficult question should be thus embarrassed by the murderous interference of the ignorant, passionate, unscrupulous and bloodthirsty. However, we have great confidence in the general good sense of the California community. This is shown in the indignation which the Chico affair has created, and we believe that a point has been reached beyond which those inclined to resort to homicidal force will hardly dare to go.

Directions for Burning Coal.

An exchange says: A very common mistake is made and much fuel wasted in the manner of replenishing coal fires, both in furnaces and grates. They should be fed with a little coal at a time, and often; but servants, to save time and trouble, put on a great deal at once, the first result being that almost all the heat is absorbed by the newly put on coal, which does not give out heat till it becomes red-hot. Hence, for a while, the room is cold, but when it becomes fairly aglow the heat is insufferable. The time to replenish a coal fire is as soon as the coals begin to show ashes on their surface; then put on merely enough to show a layer of black coal covering the red. This will soon kindle, and, as there is not much of it, an excess of heat will not be given out. Many also put out the fire by stirring the grate as soon as fresh coal is put on, thus leaving all the heat in the ashes when it should be sent to the new supply of coal. The time to stir the fire is just when the new coal laid on is pretty well kindled. This method of managing a coal fire is troublesome, but it saves fuel, and gives a more uniform heat, and prevents the discomforts of alterations of heat and cold above referred to.

The Grand Chamberlain.

The office of United States marshal of the District of Columbia, is worth at least $10,000 a year, and it advances the incumbent to the high social position of grand chamberlain of the White House. The marshal of the District of Columbia, at the White House receptions, stands at the President's elbow and introduces him to visiting strangers, who give their names to the marshal, so that he may be not inapropriately styled, in addition to his official title, the "grand chamberlain of the Executive Mansion."

Peaceful sleep is the sheet anchor of health. You can enjoy this sleep if you have paid the printer.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

An earthquake shock is reported from the northern part of Vermont..... Gen. Sheridan announces that the hostile Sioux are rapidly dispersing—many of them surrendering at the agencies..... The judge of the circuit court of South Carolina, in a decision in a Judson corpus case, released the prisoner from custody on the ground that his commitment was illegal, the justice granting the writ having been appointed by Mr. Chamberlain, who was not properly elected governor..... The officers of the Mutual Life insurance company, in response to inquiries emanating from the New York Legislature, swore that the sum of $315,963.61 was paid annually as salaries to 120 officers and clerks—the president drawing $30,000, the vice-president $18,000, the second vice-president $12,400, the actuary $15,000, and the solicitor $14,400. The report of the Equitable company shows the president received $37,500, the vice-president $22,000, actuary $20,000, and secretary $16,500..... Prince Milan, of Servia, received Pertiff Effendi, the Turkish official, bearing the imperial firman, concluding peace between the two countries..... The Pope, in a speech at a consistory held in Rome, said he would raise his voice before the whole world against the attempt to deprive him of liberty of speech..... The German merchants in Havana, Cuba, have been informed by the authorities that they must pay a contribution of thirty per cent., the first property to be confiscated expired at the expiration of three days. The German consul referred the matter to the Imperial government at Berlin..... Southern strawberries sold in the New York market at the fancy price of eighty cents for a basket containing eleven berries..... At the regular monthly auction sale of coal in New York, the prices were slightly lower than those realized at the previous sale.

The Pennsylvania Legislature, in joint convention, elected J. Don Cameron, son of ex-Senator Cameron, as United States senator, in the Hon. Stanley Matthews was elected by the Ohio Legislature to fill the senatorship left vacant by the resignation of Hon. John Sherman..... The West India [illegible] and of Jamaica was visited by a slight earthquake shock..... A thief entered the Indiana national bank, at Indianapolis, Ind., placed a small box on the floor, stepped upon it, reached over the railing, grabbed $25,000, and fled before those present could get a glimpse of his face..... The Scandinavian banking firm of Skow, Peterson & Co., the largest business in Chicago, have closed their doors..... The Havana steamship Columbus rescued six men, comprising the crew of the schooner Gen. Burton, of Philadelphia, from their sinking vessel, while off Cape Hatteras..... Hemenway's store and two other buildings in Machias, Me., were destroyed by fire. Loss, $18,000; partially insured..... The confectionary establishment of Wm. Grupe, in Washington, D. C., was destroyed by fire. Mr. Grupe entered the burning building to save some valuables, and fell a victim to the flames..... New York detectives arrested two men, having in their possession counterfeit bonds of the Pacific railroad to the amount of $1,000,000. The spurious bonds were well executed and were to have been put on the stock market the next day..... Seventeen New York city milk dealers were arrested and fined sums ranging from $10 to $75 for selling impure milk..... Edward Wells, the colored man who murdered a peddler in Burke country, Ga., was taken from jail by a masked crowd and hanged, having previously confessed the crime..... A dispatch from Europe states that the English steamer which left New Haven, Conn., for Turkey, carrying $1,048,000 worth of arms, was lost at sea..... The Peruvian government passed a law making their bonds receivable for taxes at only thirteen per cent. of their nominal value. Much excitement was occasioned, as many families have their entire fortune invested in the securities.

Several of the largest property owners in New Orleans have paid their taxes to the sheriff, who intends to purchase for the steamship Winchester, carrying a crew of twenty-seven men, went ashore near Cape Henry. The life service men rescued the seamen by means of a breeches buoy..... Archibald McGowan, sixty-five years old, shot and killed his son-in-law, John McGowan, during a drinking carousal at Granby, Conn. The murderer was arrested..... Fredk. J. D. Rumpf, a broker, of Newark, N. J., is defaulter in a small amount..... He left many debts behind him..... In the case of a colored woman who sued the Baltimore and Ohio railway company for damages, for being obliged to ride in a special car, on account of her color, the Baltimore court of appeals of Maryland decided that the civil rights act was unconstitutional..... March 22d, being Emperor William's birthday, was celebrated with great festivity in Berlin..... Fredk. J. Gross, a clerk in the Chicago postoffice, was drawn in the wheel of one of the letters, and on being arrested, confessed to have stolen hundreds of dollars from mail matter passing through his hands..... John West, an employee in a Fort Wayne (Ind.) sawmill, fell across a fast running circular saw, which cut him completely in two..... The two men arrested in New York city, for having $100,000 worth of bogus Missouri Pacific railroad bonds in their possession, were discharged from custody. As the bonds in question have a signature for seal, they could not lawfully be considered counterfeit. The original bonds are so closely copied that only the best informed experts can distinguish between the genuine and bogus..... Brussels is reported to have a year's sustenance given with provisions sufficient to last a year.

A girl, ten years of age, a daughter of F. H. Manning, of Port Dover, Canada, was accidentally shot and killed a few days ago, by her brother, aged eight..... The still of the Boston dyewood and chemical company, at East Boston, exploded, badly scalding four men, two of whom are probably fatally injured. The building was demolished..... As a freight train on the Indianapolis and Vincennes road crossed a bridge near Worthington, Ind., the two end cars—being a freight and the caboose—jumped the track and fell off the bridge, which was sustained twelve people, of whom one was killed and the others more or less seriously injured..... The New England glass company, of East Cambridge, Mass., has wound up its affairs, being unable to compete with Western and Southern factories. Two hundred men were thrown out of employment..... John D. Lee, sentenced to death for the Mountain Meadow massacre, twenty years ago, whereby a large party of immigrants were murdered by Mormons and then killed for their stock and household goods, was shot at the scene of his former crime. He bore himself bravely, and at the word "fire," fell dead on his coffin, with five balls in his heart. He made an address just previous to death, in which he denounced the Mormon leaders for having inveigled him into the crime, and then made him the scapegoat for the entire community. Some telegrams from Salt Lake City say the faith of the Pope is fairly satisfactory; but he has lost the use of his legs and is carried about in a chair..... Indications point to a new revolution in Mexico—this time against President Diaz. The city of Durango, it is reported $40,000 worth of property, consisting of Weldon & Kelly's range factory, J. G. Bennett & Co.'s hat factory and four small tenements. Partially insured..... G. L. Whiting, for the past twelve years bookkeeper of the Brooklyn N. Y. bank, has secured the combination of the vault by an ingenious device, and then, staying late one night, to work on his books, opened the vault and packed the available contents in a sachel and valise, carrying off with him $115,000 in negotiable notes and $57,000 in cash..... He left a note for the president, saying that he was willing to return the notes if he would be allowed to go free and his bondsman released; telling the bank officers to insert a personal in the Herald, if they accepted his proposition. They put the notice in the paper to keep him from leaving the city, and then put the entire detective force hunting up the fugitive. He was finally found, having in his possession a bag containing the notes and a small amount of cash, but for hours declined to give any information as to the whereabouts of the balance of the money, only yielding at his wife's solicitation, when he told where $40,000 could be found. The remaining $10,000 he positively declined to give up. He had previously been held in high repute.

Albert Brown, cashier of the Springfield (Vt.) national bank, is declared a defaulter to the amount of $30,000; principally securities deposited for safe keeping, which he used for stock gambling. The bank itself loses comparatively little..... The trotter Barus beat Bodine in three straight heats in San Francisco..... The great English university boat race took place over the usual Thames course of four and a quarter miles, and resulted in a victory for the contestants, Oxford and Cambridge, although it is generally conceded that the former would have gained the prize but for the breaking of an oarlock..... The fast train from Scotland to London, known as the "Flying Scotchman," ran off the track near Morpeth, and several coaches were dashed to pieces, killing five persons and injuring a large number, ten of them seriously..... George Hoffman, a German, of seventy-five years, committed suicide by throwing himself off a dock in New York. A few years ago he divided his small fortune among his three sons, setting them all up in business—he living first with one and then another, until they all tired of him and in their ingratitude turned him out of doors to a suicide's death..... The French aide-de-camp, sent to Berlin to congratulate Emperor William on his birthday, was cordially received..... Intelligence from Rome intimates that the illness of the Pope is much more serious than the daily bulletins acknowledge.

People have begun pouring into the Black Hills region in great numbers, drawn hither by the gold excitement..... Hostile Indians are daily arriving at the stations to surrender. In most cases they are in an extremely destitute condition, having had nothing but horse meat in the way of provisions..... R. T. Taylor, the defaulting cashier of the Frankfort (Ky.) bank, disappears, but, who was taken to the insane asylum, escaped from that institution by forcing the iron fastenings of one of the upper windows. It is supposed that he had aid from outside..... A negro murdered Mr. Maxwell and his son, stockmen, in Colfax county, New Mexico, for their possessions. The murderer was secured..... A Ragusa correspondent relates that a party of five hundred Bashi-Bazouks have been defeated on the Herzegovinian village of Otchievo, where returned villagers were rebuilding their houses, and after burning the partially restored homes, brutally murdered ten of the inhabitants. At Glamoch, a Greek wedding procession was stopped by Turks, who cut off the heads of four of the guests and stuck them on poles. The bride was then treated in the most inhuman manner, from the effects of which she soon died. The painting of the Virgin and Child, by Jan Vaneyck (John of Bruges), has been stolen from the Berlin national gallery..... Advices from Congo, west coast of Africa, January 15, state that the British war steamer Avon had destroyed seven villages on the Congo river and killed three natives, as a punishment for plundering the American schooner Thomas Nickerson, of New York. This vessel had been captured by the natives and about thirty tons of coffee were carried off up the country. She was fired by the Avon in order to prevent further plundering..... The Mutual protection company of Philadelphia, a life insurance organization, has collapsed..... An excursion steamer called "Rockaway," being the largest in existence, and designed to run from New York, was successfully launched at Norfolk, Va., and started with a towboat for New York, but have machinery fitted. When off Absecom light, a fierce storm arose and the new steamer began filling with water so rapidly as to necessitate the tug throwing off her lines. The steamer's timbers parted and she went to pieces. Loss, $26,000.

Something Sadly Significant.

As a New York *World* reporter was chatting with a druggist the conversation was interrupted by the entrance of a rather pretty young girl with a very pale face, plainly and neatly dressed. She hesitated at the door for a few moments, then came in with a rush, as if desirous of entering ere she could change her mind. Going to the dark end of the shop she waited for the druggist to move toward her and then carried on with him an animated conversation in whispers. What she asked he evidently at first refused to give; then, though she tried to conceal her face, it could be seen that she was pleading with him—explaining, promising; then, with apparent reluctance and apparently many injunctions, he made up and gave her a little package of powder, which, after paying for, she thrust into her bosom. Then she hurried out, still averting her face, which was curiously red and pale by turns.

"There is a tragedy in that girl's face," said the reporter.

"Quite probably. She wanted arsenic."

"Which of course"—

"I did not give. She wants it to poison rats with, she says. Couldn't understand why she should be refused it without a doctor's order, and wouldn't give her name and address. Finally on her promising to be very careful in using it and not let it fall in the way of any human beings, I gave her what she believes to be arsenic. You saw how she hurried away?"

"Does she live near here?"

"Of course not. She comes from the east side. If she lived in this vicinity she would go over to some place on Third avenue. She will go home and take what I gave her and it will make her dreadfully sick. She will hardly have swallowed it when she will repent and want to live, and she will live and not try suicide again. I see two or three women of that sort every week, and as many more who come for other drugs not aimed at their own life. If I didn't give them something they would go on and find some of the idiots abounding in our business who would be more credulous or less conscientious. When a woman really wishes to commit suicide she jumps into the river. Cutting her throat or blowing out her brains messes her corpse so that she doesn't like it; besides, she is a coward to physical pain, and if she takes poison it is usually in a moment of despair, and before the majority of instances no one sees or has she swallowed it than the love of life reasserts itself. Curious things, women."

A Volcano in the Ocean.

The Honolulu *Gazette* of February 28 contains an account of a remarkable submarine volcano outbreak in Kealakekahua bay, near the entrance to the harbor. The natives report that the eruption occurred at three o'clock in the morning of the twenty-fourth, appearing like innumberable red, blue and green lights. In the afternoon several boats visited the eruption, cruising over the most active part, where the water was in a state of peculiar activity, boiling and appearing as if passing over rapids, or very much like the water at Hell Gate, New York. Blocks of lava two feet square came up from below, frequently striking and jarring the boats. As the lava was quite soft no harm was done. Nearly all of the pieces on reaching the surface were red hot, emitting steam and gas, strongly sulphurous. A rumbling noise was heard, like that of rocks in a freshet, caused, no doubt, by the eruption of lava from the submarine crater, which is supposed to be a crack or line of rupture, extending at least a mile from shore. Another rupture, doubtless a continuation of the submarine fissure, was traced inland from shore nearly three miles, varying in width from a few inches to three feet. In some places water was seen pouring into the abyss below. A severe shock or earthquake was felt by residents of Kaowalsa and Kell during the night of the eruption, which must have preceded the outbreak. It was quite severe, but no damage is reported.

A Blue Glass Story.

An aged parent living on West Seventh street didn't like it because a young man who came to visit his daughter staid so late. One night the young man called and settled himself down on the sofa with a gentle thud that meant two o'clock in the morning at least. He talked about the weather in the most deliberate manner, because he wasn't in the slightest hurry, don't you see? Then he discussed the latest opera season, and dwelt upon the various amateur performances that had been given in the city, criticising all the performers with that minuteness and severity which no one but a young man who has come to sit up late with his girl can ever employ. He was about launching out in a vivid description of the last party he had attended when he stopped suddenly, clapped his hand to his forehead, gave a wild look around the room, and staggering to his feet said he felt that he would have to go. Scarcely waiting to say good night he seized his hat, rushed out of the hall door and disappeared in the darkness and the night. Immediately after a man might have been seen gliding down a ladder placed against the side of the house, over the parlor window, carrying in his hand a "bull's eye" lantern, with a blue glass. He chuckled to himself: "Reckon I fixed him—he! he! Half past nine is late enough for any young man to sit up with my daughter." It was the aged parent, and his experiment was another triumph for blue glass.

The British Army.

The effective strength of the British army by arms on the first of December last was 183,745, the average in 1875 being 184,669. The average during 1875 of the different branches of the service is as follows: Household cavalry, 1,282; cavalry of the line, 16,112; royal horse artillery, 5,520; royal artillery, 28,702; royal engineers, 5,647; foot guards, 5,550; infantry of the line, 115,257; colonial corps, 2,208; army service corps, 3,002; army hospital corps, 1,229. The effective strength on the first of January, 1876, was 183,949. During the year 1875 the army was thus distributed: England, 69,479; Scotland, 4,173; Ireland, 23,541. The net lost from desertion was 2,429, or a percentage of twenty-four. In 1874 the percentage was twenty-seven.

Some of those philanthropists who are devising plans for contributing to the comfort and improving the health of the poor, would find money expended in the purchase of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP serviceable in bettering the physical condition of the latter. Depot, Crittenton's, 7 Sixth avenue, New York.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown 50c.

For ten cents we will send a scientific book of one hundred and sixty choice selections from the poetical works of Byron, Moore and Burns; also, fifty selected popular songs and other writings. The poetry of these authors is true to nature and the finest ever written. Desmond & Co., 915 Race St., Philadelphia Pa.

Dr. A. Johnson, one of the most successful practitioners of his time, invented what is now called *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. The great success of this article in the cure of bronchitis and all diseases of throat and lungs, will make the name of Johnson not less favorably, if less widely known, than that of Louis Napoleon.

A positive cure for rheumatism—Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Washington, D. C.

The public are hereby assured, through the columns of this paper, that *Parsons' Purgative Pills* contain no injurious principle, but that they may be administered to children and the most weak and shattered constitutions in small doses, with great certainty of success.

Durang's Rheumatic Remedy never fails to cure rheumatism. Sold by all druggists.

Farmers, Mechanics,

and all people who appreciate the value of keeping a memorandum of business transactions, daily events and items of interest or importance, for future reference, should call on their druggists and get Dr. Pierce's memorandum book free. The doctor's Grand Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute is refitted from active labor produces no happy results. Why? The system is debilitated and needs to be built up properly. PERUVIAN SYRUP will do this very thing. Like the electric current, it permeates the entire system, and harmonizing all the several functions it raises up the enfeebled and brings the color to the cheek again, and hope to the despondent. It does its work promptly and well. Sold by all druggists.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, irritation of the lungs, a permanent throat affection, or an incurable lung disease, is often the result. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," having direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, consumptive and throat diseases, TROCHES *are used always with good success.*

At Which Hotel?

Experienced travelers usually know, before leaving home, at what hotel they will stop, in a large city like New York. Others have no place selected, and depend upon the recommendations of their friends, or select a place at random. It is much better to be thoroughly posted before starting; and so we make known to our readers, experienced or otherwise, the latest and lowest rates at the Grand Central Hotel, the largest and best hotel in New York, which has reduced to $2.50 and $3.00 per day.

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston, only genuine.

Rheumatism cured at once by Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Washington D. C.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Native	70 @	10¾
Texas and Cherokee	60 @	09
Milch Cows	40 00 @	60 00
Hogs—Live	07½ @	07¾
Dressed	08¼ @	08¾
Sheep	05¾ @	06¼
Lambs	06½ @	08
Cotton—Middling	11½ @	12
Flour—Western—Good to Choice	7 15 @	8 50
State—Good to Choice	6 50 @	6 25
Red Western	1 18 @	1 20
No. 2 Milwaukee	1 14 @	1 14
Rye	83 @	90¾
Barley—State	70 @	76
Barley Malt	1 25 @	1 25
Oats—State	58 @	54
Corn—Mixed Western	55 @	55¾
Hay, per cwt	65 @	70
Straw, per cwt	70 @	80
Hops, '76's—10 @15	75's 16 @	18
Pork—Mess	14 12½@14	14 90
Lard, per pound	08 @	08¾
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	18 00 @	19 00
" No. 2, new	9 00 @	9 50
" No. 3	4 50 @	5 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	16 @	18
Herring, Scaled, per box	16 @	18
Petroleum—Crude	11 @11	Refined 17
Wool—California Fleece	30 @	40
" Texas	25 @	35
" Australian	35 @	41
Butter—State	21 @	29
Western—Choice	20 @	24
Western—Good to Prime	16 @	17
Western—Firkins	12 @	15
Cheese—State Factory	13 @	15
" State Skimmed	05 @	07
" Western	10 @	13
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	16¾ @	16¾
BUFFALO.		
Flour	7 00 @	10 00
Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee	1 61 @	1 61
Corn—Mixed	40 @